

WEATHER
Partly
Cloudy,
Cold

Daily Worker

★
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GOV'T FALL BRINGS ITALY STRIKE WAVE *Rap 'Rightists' in New 6-Party Move*



Hands Off China: Vets lead a Brownsville demonstration against United States intervention in China. Thousands in the parade along busy Pitkin Ave., carried slogans reading: "We Fought for Democracy, Not Imperialism," "Bring the Yanks in China Home Now!" "Make Every Ship a Troopship." The demonstration, sponsored by Communist Party Clubs, opens a series of CP activities in Brooklyn against imperialist intervention in China.

—Daily Worker Photo.

ROME, Nov. 25 (UP). — Protests against the resignation Saturday of Premier Ferruccio Parri's six-party coalition government poured in from all over Italy today.

In the industrial north, whence Parri came, there were half hour strikes and demonstrations in Turin and Milan. Workers in Genoa staged demonstrations in favor of Parri. The Committee of National Liberation (CLN) of Naples announced it was scheduling a one-hour protest strike for Monday.

Parri was forced to resign when the parties of the right—the Christian Democrats, Liberals and Democratic Labor—resigned from the Cabinet over differences on broadening the cabinet.

[According to a United Press dispatch Saturday, Parri's fall was believed sparked by a recent visit to Italy of A. P. Giannini, American banker, who told a press conference that Italy "would have to have a strong government if it wished the backing of foreign capital."

[The Manchester Guardian, cited by Allied Labor News, said that Giannini recommended right-wing leaders Vittorio Orlando, Francesco Nitti and Ivanoe Bonomi as "good men to have in the Cabinet." According to the British Reynolds News, American banking interests warned Italy that she will be given no U.S. financial assistance unless she abandons plans for socialization and postpones a decision on the monarchy.]

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British CP Cheers Call 'Oust Bevin'
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PROFIT-BOYS WANT LID OFF
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Nazi Asks Lindbergh As 'Witness'
—See Page 3

DETROIT CIO HITS U.S. IMPERIALISM
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GM Pickets Mass Today, UAW Women Groups Rally

DETROIT, Nov. 25 (UP).—Striking members of the United Automobile Workers Union, CIO, marshalled all their forces, including their wives, tonight for a siege against General Motors Corporation.

As the strike went into its first weekend, there were these developments:

1. Leaders of the union met to discuss strike strategy, and to prepare for a meeting of the UAW executive board tomorrow and Tuesday.

2. Members of the union's women's auxiliaries met to plan their part in the strike.

Only nominal picket lines were maintained at GM plants across the country today. The pickets were expected to be out in force tomorrow to support their strike for a 30 percent pay boost from the nation's biggest corporation.

Developments expected in the strike tomorrow are:

1. A request from the union to the company for a resumption of the wage negotiations which were broken off by the start of the strike last Wednesday.

2. The deliverance to both company and union of an invitation from Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach to bring their dispute to Washington for conference with government conciliators.

3. Consideration by the union's leadership of a proposal to halt work in General Motors tool and die plants.

4. A blockade on the picket lines against General Motors office workers.

Walter P. Reuther, UAW vice-president and director of the union's General Motors division, announced yesterday that the union would ask the company Monday to resume talks on the wage demands.

The invitation to the Washington conference will be delivered by Edgar L. Warren, head of the Labor Department's Conciliation Service. Schwellenbach plans to confer separately with union and corporation officers before trying to bring them together in a joint conference. The date for the opening of the meeting has been set tentatively for Wednesday, after completion of the UAW board meeting here.

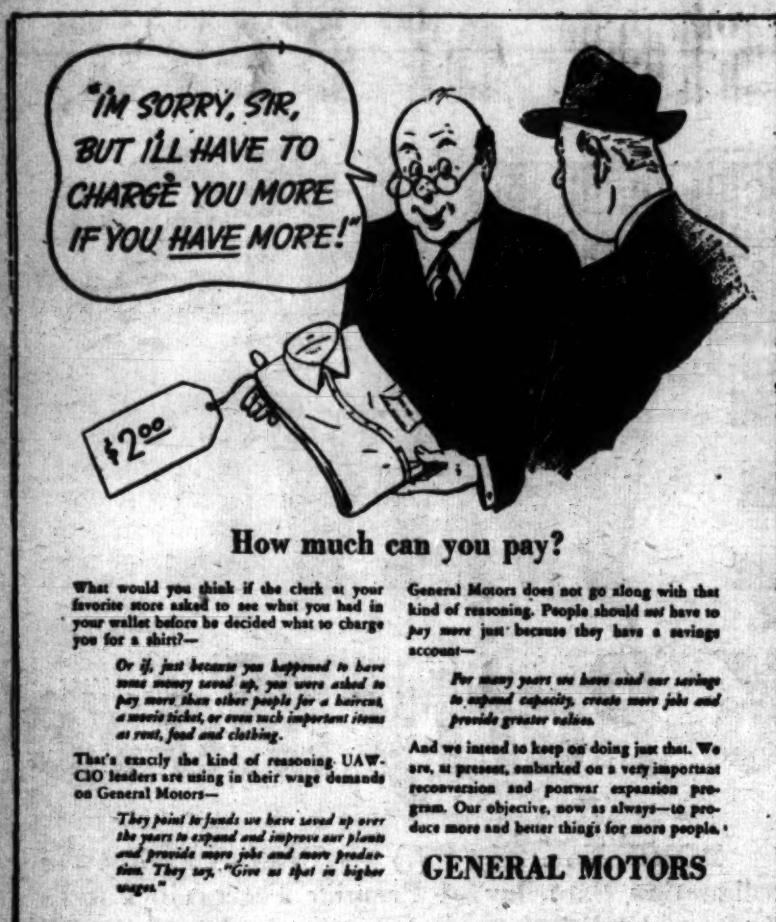
Union officials have said they would welcome the Labor Department intervention, but the company has withheld comment.

By WILLIAM ALLAN and HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Nov. 25.—A check-off machinery designed to involve every striking General Motors worker on picket duty was put into motion today following strike

(Continued on Back Page)

How to Answer Slick Company Ads



5 a.m. at Cadillac-- 1937 Spirit Pervades

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—Every time the pickets marching before the Cadillac plant of General Motors turned south they laughed, joked and pointed. It was hard to see what they were laughing about. Dawn was just trying to break through murky clouds and snow flurries.

Then appearing in great big bold letters on the wall of the overpass were the words of a huge slogan of the corporation: "They Shall Not Want." Here were the workers marching almost under the sign of the company with their picket signs asking for a 30 percent wage increase, which the company has arrogantly refused to grant. Yet high above the pickets' heads was this slogan of the company that "they shall not want."

Many of the pickets I recognized from the days of the sitdown strike. Their laughter about the company sign was evidence that the spirit of 1937 was there all right. It took spirit to dig up a laugh with the temperature 15 degrees above zero.

By 8 o'clock in the morning the picket lines at five gates were swelling into hundreds of women, men, Negro and white and veterans, many of whom wore their heavy overcoats, which this reporter wishing he had brought his.

Dave Miller, tall gaunt president of Cadillac local 22 of the UAW-CIO and labor veteran of many struggles was on the line directing and keeping things running smoothly. He said that Cadillac already had their food kitchen set-up and that hot food would be on tap at all times. Picket lines, said Miller, would be on 24 hours a day.

THE SPIRIT OF 1937

Ten blocks away at the Ternstedt plant of GM we talked to plant committeeman Mickey Moeham. He said that the spirit was high and that pickets were pretty good at that time. Together we went on the line. Before two entrances, pickets were massed. We stayed a while then stopped over to Sam's Lunch. Sam is an old friend of the Ternstedt workers. He was behind the counter with his UAW overseas cap perched on his head and a big 30 percent badge on his shirt.

All at once Sam dashed from back of the counter and through the restaurant door and onto to the picket line where he was greeted uproariously by the pickets. Yes,

the spirit of '37 was starting all over again. Hot coffee and sandwiches and doughnuts were being prepared when I left for other plants.

At Fleetwood a long line headed by the American and UAW flags was backing the icy wind of Fort Street and the old song of American Labor. "On the line on the picket line" could be heard for two blocks. There, too, things were well in hand and the soup kitchen was being readied.

At Chevrolet Gear and Axle plant before St. Aubin Gate the picket line was mostly composed of Negro workers, large numbers of whom work at Chevrolet. A huge fire was blazing in a 55 gasoline barrel and while one group picketed the others warmed up from the freezing winds.

Asked how they feel on the 30 percent wage, Negro pickets said "we need it now, not when GM gets ready to give it to us. That's the reason we are out here today and every day till they give it."

At all the plants automobiles drove by with windows down, drivers and passengers waving and exchanging greeting with the pickets. Yes, the spirit of '37 today walks the picket lines before GM fighting for 30 percent.

A series of such special picket lines planned at the big diesel plant in LaGrange, Illinois, where 7,400 GM production workers have walked out and closed the shop down tight.

Strong support for the striking Electromotive strikers came today from the neighboring communities of Lyons, Brookfield and Downers Grove. Small businessmen, who were hit by the decrease in take-home pay of the workers, pledged

| RESOLUTION | |
|---|--|
| From The Merchants Of Tell City And Cannelton To The General Electric Company | |
| Whereas: | The workers of the General Electric Ken-Rad plant at Tell City have been out on strike for four weeks against a starting wage of 40 cents an hour; and |
| Whereas: | This starting wage of 40 cents an hour, and an average plant wage of 58 cents an hour in the Tell City shop constitute the lowest wage scale in the General Electric Company; and |
| Whereas: | The General Electric Company made profits of \$64,000,000 after taxes last year, and now has a reserve of \$262,000,000; and |
| Whereas: | It has been proven by economists and admitted by one large manufacturer of automobiles that industry could raise wages 24 per cent without even touching profits, because of lower taxes and the reduction of bonus and overtime pay since the end of the war; and |
| Whereas: | Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric is on record as favoring a 40-hour week with decent pay rates; and |
| Whereas: | The members of Local 805 of the United Electrical Workers, CIO, have attempted no |
| TELL CITY: | |
| A. J. Birchler, Bus Station | Eugene Kallbreier, Grocery |
| Mrs. Ellis Howard, Howard Cafe | Merrill's Grocery |
| Fred Hobbs, Men's Furnishings | O. A. Birchler, City Market |
| R. C. Fisher, Shoes | Perry County Maying Company |
| Albert Haeselrich, Clothing and Shoes | M. Margie, Furniture Store |
| A. W. Mendel Variety Store | Midwest Delicatessen, Dress Shop |
| Curtis Hess, Bud's Service Station | J. J. Grimes, Modern Store |
| Earl Shaw, Tell St. Market | Lester's Beauty Shop |
| Mrs. William F. Bryon, Bryon's Food Market | Harold Embrey, Western Auto Supply |
| Anthony Rhodes, Service Station | August Goffstein, Goffstein's Electric Store |
| J. E. Franck, Blue Auto Store | Lee G. Schneider, Lee's Tavern |
| Charles Frazee, Frazee's Market | John P. Baker, Glow Room |
| Bennie Hause, Salesman's Service | L. M. Reid, William Tell Hotel |
| Oscar Wagner, Russ's Tavern | Mayday Jewelry Store |
| Clarence Dixon, Shoe Repair Shop | William F. Bryon, Conoco Service Station |
| Vic Jenkins, Jenkins' Restaurant | Tom Morris, Ohio Theatre |
| C. W. Schwartz, Schulz's Food Market | Betty E. Byrd, Betty's Beauty Shop |
| Vic Wenzel, Wenzel's Wigmaker | Wib Berger, Barber Shop |
| Tobe Wolf, Wolf's Barber Shop | Ralph Lipp, Furniture Store |
| Charles Werner, Werner's Drugs | M. G. Flisch, Undertaker |
| Dr. P. J. Coulas | Stanley Hedges, Grocery |
| James Blumlinger, Blumlinger's Meat Market | C. C. Gandy, Barber Shop |
| C. A. Schreiber, Drugs | Dorothy Sprinkle, Beauty Shop |
| John Guan, Dairy | Mrs. G. L. Dusch, Druggist |
| Alex Kessler and Sons, Pretzel Bakery | P. M. Dresling, Standard Service |
| Frank C. Long, Long's Wallpaper and Paint Store | William A. Lasher, Barber Shop |
| Ben W. Hart, Service Station | Schoeder and Paulin, Garage |
| CANNELTON: | |
| J. H. Litherland, Shoe Shop | Stan Radio Shop |
| William Thiley, Barber Shop | Jack Peak, Snappy Grill |
| Shylock's Drug Store | Schranner's Grocery Store |
| Muskie's Grocery | Muskie's Grocery |
| Joe Dauby and Sons Dept. Store | Hens Restaurant |
| Brueggemann's Drug Store | Jesse Harpo, Service Station |
| George Kessans, Service Station | Zoe A. Kiser, Phillips 66 Service Station |
| Frank Fischer, Shoe Repair Shop | W. H. McElroy, Barber Shop |
| W. H. McElroy, Barber Shop | Linden Rhodes, Grocery |
| Linden Rhodes, Grocery | Blackford's Market |
| Ye Jolly Inn | |

GENERAL MOTORS in its ad (left) would have you think that its average profit of \$395,000,000 a year during the war and countless millions more salted away in hidden and open form, is on a par with your bank account of several hundred dollars, if you have one. The union has no more business prying into GM's profits and prices, says the corporation, than a haberdasher has in looking into your pocket when he sells you a shirt—just a matter of the "rights of the individual"—and inci-

dentially GM's right to amass hundreds of millions in war profits from its one "individual" customer, Uncle Sam.

Local 806 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, at a General Electrical Co. plant at Tell City, Ind., shows how to combat this sort of company propaganda. The union won the townspeople of all walks of life for its \$2.00 a day raise. The ad on the right, with signatures under a resolution, tells the story.

Negro-White Unity on N. J. GM Line

By BILL MARDO

HARRISON, N. J., Nov. 25.—The United Auto Workers strike at General Motors has brought the first walkout in 55 years to GM's Hyatt Roller Bearing plant here. I asked

William Caspar, president of UAW 511 here, why the union's demand for a 30 percent wage increase was a fighting issue to workers in a plant with that long a no-strike record.

"How can we get along on that?" Caspar asked in reply. He pointed to the high cost of living, the busted and removed price ceilings and the average takehome pay of \$32 and asked:

"How can we get along on that?"

SOLID BEHIND STRIKE

Approximately 2,500 workers, all there were in the plant as of the strike call, agree with Caspar that it can't be done. They're solid for the strike and over 200 are turning out for picket duty every two hours.

Of the strikers, 300 are Negroes and 600 are women. Young women are particularly active on the picket line. Lively, alert and full of fight, they've been employed on assembly lines, inspection and like jobs.

Caspar said relations with management have been tough in weeks just before the strike. Provocation was extreme. Management refuses to settle grievances and it was hard to get the 2,500 to remain on the job till the strike call was issued, Caspar said.

Among special grievances here are a 7-day shift, which means week-end work and somehow dodges paying overtime for it; an incentive system that operates to

workers' disadvantage; and a merit spread system that plays to favoritism and is subject to management's whim.

Among the strikers are many old-timers, some with as much as 25 years' service. They're known in the community and so is the union, which has a good record for support of local constructive projects, especially the Red Cross, the National War Fund and other war activities.

You can get an idea of how matters stand from the way gifts pour in for the union's soup kitchen. A tavern provides coffee. A restaurant sent turkey to the pickets. A bakery provides bread, rolls and desserts. A box luncheon company sends hundreds of sandwiches. And so it goes.

The minimum wage here is 74 cents an hour and the top rate, for tool makers, is \$1.55 an hour. The average is 84 cents an hour.

Chicago Vets to Picket GM Plant

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Hundreds of war veterans will be out in full force for a "Vets Day" picket line next Thursday at the strikebound GM Electromotive Division plant, it was announced here today.

A series of such special picket lines planned at the big diesel plant in LaGrange, Illinois, where 7,400 GM production workers have walked out and closed the shop down tight.

At the plant, kitchens and supply systems for the pickets were operating, and volunteers from the community were serving on a 24-hour schedule.

full support for the strikers' demands.

The Electromotive Local 719, UAW-CIO, held a parade and a rally in Lyons which was well attended by the townspeople.

BRING GIS-HOME RALLY

At the plant, kitchens and supply systems for the pickets were operating, and volunteers from the community were serving on a 24-hour schedule.

Strike leaders announced that the

local will be strongly represented at a giant city-wide rally to be held at Chicago's City Hall on Saturday, Dec. 1, which will demand that U.S. troops be brought home from China.

The local announced that 2,000 of its men had entered the armed forces.

Le Nard Vincent and Don Mourning, president and shop chairman of Local 719 stated that the diesel workers had been preparing for six months for the strike action.

The failure of the management to negotiate local issues led to a plant-wide strike vote on V-J Day. The 10-day strike which followed

forced the management to negotiate for the first time in almost three years.

However, the corporation's refusal to negotiate the demands of the international union led to its refusal to negotiate locally. The result was the accumulation of a number of local grievances and demands in addition to those raised by the international.

Among these issues are re-evaluation of many jobs which have added skills and duties, rates and retroactive pay for several jobs which local management refused to negotiate, and a local seniority agreement.

Bitter Battles Rage in 5 Areas In Indonesia

BATAVIA, Nov. 25 (UP).—Indonesian nationalists opened an attack in Bandoeng, summer capital of Java, today. British rocket-firing warplanes blasted the two main Indonesian propaganda radio stations in central Java.

Fighting raged at five points across 425 miles of Java—Batavia, Bandoeng, Semarang, Ambarawa and Soerabaja.

Thirty to forty Indonesians were killed in opening skirmishes in and around Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia, dispatches reported.

In Batavia tank-led seaforth Highlanders smashed an Indonesian road block near the entrance to a native residential area. The patrol was fired upon but there were no casualties, Aneta reported. The tanks were called into action and in addition to smashing the block their tracer bullets set three fires in the native quarter.

On the political front the National Indonesian convention opened a two-day meeting here and endorsed the work of the Indonesian working committee in forming a new government headed by Sultan Sjahri.

Report Yanks Dump Machines Into Pacific

By United Press

Radio Melbourne said yesterday that U. S. supplies worth \$1,750,000, including huge stocks of food, were being destroyed by American army men in the Finschhafen area of New Guinea.

The broadcast, heard by NBC, said some Australians were getting rich on hauls from American salvage dumps.

A correspondent of the Melbourne Herald reported that U. S. Army men were burning or grinding into the earth by bulldozer everything they could not sell or get rid of on the spot, the broadcast said. These included radio transmitters, radio receivers, jeeps, motors, generators, hospital gear, vehicles, typewriters and other stocks.

Huge stocks of foods were being dumped into the sea, he added.

Parents Ask Dewey For Child Care Funds

A joint meeting of the parents of the Chelsea Children's Center and the Hudson Guild Child Care Center yesterday laid plans for a city-wide campaign to assure continuation of the child care centers. Unless immediate action is taken by the State Legislature many of the schools will be forced to close on March 31.

A letter to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey asked him to "recommend to the Legislature, and support, the appropriation of adequate funds by the state for the continuation of these and other child care centers."

Lindbergh's Nazi Pal Wants Him as Witness

LONDON, Nov. 25 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph Agency reported tonight from Nuernberg that Dr. Otto Stahmer, defense counsel for Herman Goering, intended to ask that Charles A. Lindbergh be called as a witness in the Nuernberg War Criminals trial.

The dispatch said that Stahmer did not disclose the nature of testimony he would seek from Lindbergh.

The second week's sessions of the Nuernberg trial open Monday morning.

Lindbergh was decorated by Hitler shortly after the Munich appeasement in the fall of 1938. The American businessman-flier's claim

British C. P. Congress Cheers Demand for Ouster of Bevin



War Crimes Court:

Judges and alternate judges of the four Allied powers in Europe shown listening as Justice Robert H. Jackson (arrow), chief U. S. prosecutor, reads the count one indictment against the 20 leading Nazis on trial in Nuernberg. Francis Biddle, former U. S. Attorney General, the U. S. judge, is seated (center) between the British and U. S. flags, his alternate being Judge John J. Parker of the Court of Appeals. Other judges and alternates are Lord Justice Lawrence and Sir Norman Birkett of Great Britain, Maj. Gen. Nikitchenko and A. F. Volkhoff of Russia, and Henri Donnedieu de Vabre and Robert Falco, France.

Anti-Hitler Germans Hold Own 'Court' for Top Nazis

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (UP).—More than 1,500 anti-Nazi Germans held their own "court of justice" for the Nuernberg defendants in Berlin's huge broadcasting house today and returned unanimously a verdict of guilty.

Speakers during the two-hour demonstration branded the Nazi leaders now on trial before an international tribunal at Nuernberg as "common criminals" and charged that Nazism dragged Germany into the gutter.

The meeting climaxed a week of widely-voiced disappointment by newspapers and political leaders that anti-Nazi Germans have not been permitted to act the role of "second accusers" at the trial. The speakers, however, admitted that Germany lost the right to representation at Nuernberg by inability to free herself from the Nazi yoke without outside aid.

DEMAND FULL PUNISHMENT

"The whole German nation would like to cover its head with shame that it could not liberate itself from the hangman sitting on its neck, but it accuses and asks rigorous punishment," declared Father Karl Buchholz, a Catholic priest who was imprisoned in a concentration camp by the Nazis.

Dr. H. L. Hecht, a professor at Goettingen University, admitted

that the German nation as a whole may be held guilty but asserted the Germans were justified in asking punishment for the accused.

"The tribunal of entire democratic Germany stands beside the judges at Nuernberg," he declared.

Attorney George Ronge drew applause when he declared that "it is a tragedy of fate that the German people, out of their own power, are not allowed to defend themselves

against the usurpers. It is a tragedy that Germany cannot participate in the Nuernberg trials."

A forceful accusation was made against German women by a teacher, Christine Hoeppner, who asked: "You German women, didn't you cheer Hitler? Weren't you glad when your families prospered? Didn't you like to wear silver fox from Norway, coats from Paris, silk hose from Brussels? Didn't you permit your womanly dignity to be misused as a breeding machine? And now you say you never were in favor of Hitler. Think it over carefully."

Austrians Go to Polls

VIENNA, Nov. 25 (UP).—With Allied authorities keeping a close watch for attempts by Nazis to vote, between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 Austrians went to the polls today in their first national election in 15 years.

At stake were 165 seats in Parliament and seats in nine provincial parliaments, which will replace the local governments setup by the four-power Allied Control Commission.

Although Allied military police were kept in reserve should trouble

develop, the elections were under the complete control of the Austrian Government and police and indications were that the voting would be orderly.

The outcome of the election will not affect the present coalition government headed by Dr. Karl Renner. All major parties have agreed to continue the coalition.

Voting privileges were open to all citizens over 21 years of age, with the major exception being acknowledged members of the Nazi parties.

LONDON, Nov. 25 (UP).—Delegates to the National Communist Party annual congress today cheered a proposal that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, whose policies were assailed before the congress yesterday, be removed.

W. Rust, member of the British C. P. executive, advocated Bevin's dismissal and General Secretary Henry Pollitt asserted in an address that "there are bigger things in the world than Ernest Bevin."

Pollitt said that because of the strength of the Greek Communist Party the situation in Greece was improving.

He sounded a note of caution in domestic matters, warning party delegates that they would be playing with fire if they encouraged the idea of mass strikes. Pollitt said a strike could be obtained in the coal fields "tomorrow, but will it advance the working class movement?"

Delegates defeated a proposal criticizing the growing number of industrial disputes and unofficial strikes.

The congress passed a resolution demanding that secrets of the atomic bomb be shared immediately among the Big Three powers and urged that ultimate control of the weapon be lodged with the United Nations Security Council.

In the resolution, Britain and the United States, which now share the atomic bomb secret, were warned that "narrow and national use" of the bomb would imperil international cooperation and not avert danger of a third world war.

Another resolution expressed "concern and alarm" at alleged anti-Soviet bias shown by BBC broadcasts and news treatment in recent months.

IWO Parley Opens Drive for Security Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A campaign for congressional adoption of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill and the new national health bill S. 1606 was launched today by the International Workers Order meeting in convention here.

More than 100 delegates from Illinois, New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio are attending the Order's social security conference. They are also calling for passage of the Hill-Burton hospital construction program bills.

A message from Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York praised the new national health bill and pointed out that "all of the provisions will greatly help to round out the health services of the nation."

Speakers included Rev. Francis W. McPeek, chairman of the legislative committee of the Council for Social Action; Dr. Milton I. Roemer of the U. S. Public Health Service, and Dr. Paul B. Cornely, professor of public health at Howard University, both representing the Physicians' Forum; Lincoln Fairly of the CIO; and

tention of the atom bomb "secret."

Lindbergh visited Germany as well as other European countries in 1938 and, after seeing German aircraft factories and the then growing Luftwaffe, was quoted as saying the German air fleet could defeat the combined British, French, Czechoslovak and Soviet air forces.

While in Berlin, Lindbergh was presented with the service cross of the Order of the German Eagle with star. The order was created to honor distinguished foreigners. He was reported to have pressed for tremendous U. S. preparedness against the Soviet Union and re-

The medal was presented by Hermann Goering, then German air minister, at a stag dinner given by Hugh R. Wilson, U. S. ambassador, on Oct. 18, 1939.

Lindbergh resigned his colonel's commission in the U. S. Army Air Corps reserve in April, 1941, because of remarks made at a press conference by the late President Roosevelt. The President had placed Lindbergh in the category of defeatist and appeasers and likened such people to the copperheads of the American Civil War.

During the war, Lindbergh served as a civilian adviser in the Pacific,

Profit-Boys Want To Lift Price Lid

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—While George Moncharsh, chief of OPA enforcement, admitted over the weekend that the secretary of Agriculture's ending of rationing controls will make enforcement of price ceilings "somewhat more difficult," the profit boys on the Hill displayed symptoms of ants in their pants.

In a letter to President Truman, Rep. Max Schwabe (R-Mo), who seldom speaks out, but when he does can be trusted to comfort the profiteering corporations, asked for an immediate end to OPA. It was, he claimed, a "profit-regulating agency" instead of a price regulating agency.

Rep. Schwabe, whose home is in Columbia, locale of two colleges and Missouri's university, is a former life insurance man who was opposed by CIO-PAC last year and was elected by the skin of his teeth with 270 votes more than his Democratic opponent.

Renewing his chronic attempt to immobilize OPA, was Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), who claimed price control cannot be maintained. In a speech to the Senate Friday he reproached President Truman for his stated program of increased wages and control of prices and declared the CIO plan was to wreck the free enterprise system.

Sen. Taft assailed Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace's objective of an economy of \$200 billion, claiming it could be achieved only by inflating wages or prices or stamping dollar bills to make them \$2

TAFT
Wants Inflation

bills.

He then espoused his own theory of what is desirable for the country—apparently inflated prices and deflated wages. His most novel contribution was a theory that industry should be reimbursed for all the money it lost in the early thirties' depression years.

Sen. Taft failed to include any plan whereby workers would be reimbursed for the salary they lost or the homes they lost, or provided with a diet of turkey to make up for the months and years they lived on soup.

"We have heard a great deal in recent months of the terrible increases in corporation profits," he sighed. "The outcry overlooks the fact that corporations actually lost six billion dollars a year in 1931, 1932 and 1933, and that the return on the capital invested was wholly inadequate to stimulate savings or investments through 1938."

Sen. Taft grew bitter over the President's recommendation that a government employee (who have obtained only one basic wage increase since 1923, a 15.8 percent increase granted last June) get a 20 percent increase. In view of this, transit workers have a right to expect a similar boost, he said.

Washington's transit workers' strike ended abruptly last week when the President seized the property under his wartime powers and ordered the men back to work.

Sen. Taft, Rep. Schwabe and others are improving on the line laid down by the National Association of Manufacturers, who told the House Committee on Postwar Economic Policy that all controls must end by Feb. 15.

Ask Truman to Veto USES Return to States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President Truman has been urged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to veto the legislation passed by Congress directing the return of the United States Employment Service (USES) to the states.

The NAACP wire asserted that under state control "Negroes and other minority groups all over the country were denied employment and training opportunities."



MAYBE it does take only a minute to change needles...but it's a nuisance you don't have to put up with when you treat yourself to the smooth playing and long usefulness of the PFAN-STIEHL Needle. Really a bargain \$1.50 at.....

Pfanstiehl
HOME PHONOGRAPH NEEDLE

HARRY SULTAN'S
Record Shop

26 E. 23rd St., N. Y. C.
GR. 5-9015 Open Evenings

90.48% Vote For Tito Gov't

BELGRADE, Nov. 23 (Delayed) (UP).—The Central Election Committee announced tonight that final results of Yugoslavia's Nov. 11 national elections showed that 7,432,471 of 8,383,450 eligible voters cast ballots for the House of Representatives and 90.48 percent indicated preference for Marshal Tito's National Front.

Opposition candidates did not enter slates in the Yugoslav elections. Voters, however, were given the chance to register votes against the National Front. The election committee said that 6,725,000 voted for the Front, and 707,442 or 9.52 percent of the voters merely recorded their presence at the polls without marking a list.

For the House of Nations, 7,413,214 voters participated, and only 838,000, or 11.31 percent, voted against the National Front, the committee said.

The action will grant 7½ shillings (\$1.50) a day to those out of work for three months. Payments will be made on condition that seamen agree to be repatriated or to accept the first job offered for them.

The 10-day strike caused 27 seamen to require hospitalization.

URGING "all who are interested in the furtherance of world peace and national welfare" to attend the Madison Square Garden meeting on Dec. 4, the Association of Manhattan Project Scientists yesterday endorsed the mass rally on atomic bomb and foreign policy. The meeting was called by the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Committee. Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, will be chairman of the meeting.

The Association of Manhattan Project Scientists, New York area, is composed of more than 375 of the men who participated in the development of the atomic bomb.

Helen Keller, Frederic March, Danny Kaye, R. J. Thomas and Jo Davidson, national chairman of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Committee. Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, will be chairman of the meeting.

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, Julian Huxley, who is flying from England for the event, Sen. Charles W. Tobey, (Col.) Evans Carlson and Dr. Harold C. Urey, noted American atom scientist, will be the principal speakers. Others who will address the rally are:

Ted Markovich, veteran of World War II, will lead a group of veterans bearing signs urging their fellow-steel workers to vote to strike for the \$2 pay increase.

William Malhofer, local president is devoting all his time to finishing the campaign, as is Donald Lutes, grievance committee chairman.

Fifty small businessmen met at the CIO Hall last Wednesday to pledge their support to the steelworkers demands.

ATOM SCIENTISTS URGE BIG GARDEN TURNOUT

Urging "all who are interested in the furtherance of world peace and national welfare" to attend the Madison Square Garden meeting on Dec. 4, the Association of Manhattan Project Scientists yesterday endorsed the mass rally on atomic bomb and foreign policy. The meeting was called by the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Committee. Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, will be chairman of the meeting.

The Association of Manhattan Project Scientists, New York area, is composed of more than 375 of the men who participated in the development of the atomic bomb.

Helen Keller, Frederic March, Danny Kaye, R. J. Thomas and Jo Davidson, national chairman of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Committee. Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, will be chairman of the meeting.

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, Julian Huxley, who is flying from England for the event, Sen. Charles W. Tobey, (Col.) Evans Carlson and Dr. Harold C. Urey, noted American atom scientist, will be the principal speakers. Others who will address the rally are:

Ted Markovich, veteran of World War II, will lead a group of veterans bearing signs urging their fellow-steel workers to vote to strike for the \$2 pay increase.

William Malhofer, local president is devoting all his time to finishing the campaign, as is Donald Lutes, grievance committee chairman.

Fifty small businessmen met at the CIO Hall last Wednesday to pledge their support to the steelworkers demands.

Vets Wives' Parley Demands U.S. Withdrawal From China

Wives and widows of servicemen organized in the WIVES concluded their weekend convention at Manhattan Center here yesterday with determination to keep on working for the peace, equality and security for which their men had battled.

Some 250 delegates from 11 states attended the business sessions, and more than 2,000 turned out Friday evening for the convention's opening rally.

The rally bore witness to the many-sided program to which the women are dedicated:

- The urgent need to withdraw American intervention from China to avert world war was brought out by author Gunther Stein, who contrasted the democracy and humanity of Red China with Chungking's feudalism, corruption and fascist ideology.

- The importance of breaking with Franco was stressed by Allan Chase of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. Chase warned of Nazi atom bomb scientists working in Spain and Spanish fascist penetration of Latin America.

- Ella Winters, well known jour-

nalist, spoke from first hand experience of the Soviet peoples' unanimous desire to retain friendship with America and warned against the "small and powerful" anti-Soviet group here.

- "Fascism at home is thriving," asserted writer Albert Kahn in a powerful plea to eliminate the Fifth Column anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi gang which "survived the war intact."

- Ed Bykowski of the Bilbo picket line seconded the motion with a pledge to campaign against the fascist-minded Senator's reelection.

- Rep. Adam Clayton Powell climaxed the meeting when he told the delegates that "the major task ahead of you is to win the war."

"So long as free peoples are being slaughtered by arms that we purchased with our victory bonds," Powell declared, "so long as Jap-

anese fascist troops are used against freedom-loving peoples; so long as our Secretary of State tells Bulgaria how to vote and can't tell let the poor whites and Negroes of South Carolina go to the polls; so long as Franco rules in Spain, then the war is not won. There is no good, justifiable reason why your husbands shouldn't be coming home to America tonight."

The Negro congressman warned that the U. S. Congress is staging a sitdown strike against democracy, and calls on all decent people to get together now or "get ready for World War III."

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— UNION LOOKOUT —

- New Drive Against Bridges
- Utility Workers Get Raise

By Dorothy Loeb



Harry Bridges survived years of persecution and won his fight against reactionaries who tried to deport him. But a new drive is under way against him on the West Coast. Led by Hearst papers and a group of business agents, mainly from the United Steelworkers, this aim to oust him as CIO director of California. The anti-Bridges outfit calls itself the CIO Locals Policy Committee. Its campaign is meeting opposition. The Alameda County CIO Council recently warned all East Bay CIO unions that the committee's action is "divisive and disruptive." It asked the California CIO Council to investigate the group. Members of Steel Lodge 1414 in Torrance Calif., adopted a resolution asking the national CIO to cooperate with Bridges and to supply him with an ample staff to organize the unorganized. The resolution praised Bridges' "great leadership" and said he was being attacked by "arch reactionary forces." A resolution condemning the "CIO Locals" committee was adopted by a San Francisco port meeting of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards. A second resolution supported the leadership of Bridges and asked the national CIO to place greater resources at his disposition. The situation may come to a head Dec. 5 when the California CIO convention holds its convention in San Francisco.

A \$5 a week general increase was won for 1,200 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. employees by the CIO Transport Workers Union. The workers are members of TWU's Utilities Division. The raise is retroactive to Aug. 12. In addition the union won a union shop and a wage progressive system. . . . There are now 1,200,000 people receiving unemployment insurance, according to the Social Security Board. That means that many more are unemployed because vast numbers are still ineligible for unemployment insurance. . . . The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians is running a lecture series on alternate Friday evenings at its headquarters, 5 Beekman St. This Friday, Henry Churchill, architect, will be a speaker. Dr. Lewis Balamuth, physicist, will discuss atomic theory Dec. 14.

Patsy Edwards has been named welfare director of Hotel and Club Employees Local 6. She succeeds Charlotte Stern. Miss Edwards was for 10 years an employee in the Hotel Edison's dining room. . . . John T. McManus, PM movie critic, has been reelected president of the Newspaper Guild of New York without opposition. . . . Most General Electric Co. employees are to vote soon in a strike poll under National Labor Relations Board poll but at Tell City, Ind., GE employees have been out on strike for over two weeks.

Unions Get NAM Ultimatum at Labor-Management Talks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The labor-management conference is due to begin its fourth week Monday as an ultimatum by the National Association of Manufacturers practically doomed it to failure. President Ira Mosher of the NAM served notice that

labor must either accept restrictions on its right to strike and laws hamstringing labor unions or no real decisions will be possible.

Management, he declared in a statement, is ready to "accept all its responsibilities" if labor agrees to "orderly procedures" for its "unlimited right to strike" at any time and under any circumstances" and if labor is "willing that laws and regulations shall apply equally to both labor and management."

Unless his demand is met, Mosher said, the conference can do no more than deal with "some of the less important causes of labor unrest." He said that little progress has been made in the three weeks since Nov. 5.

Ironically, the NAM's millions of dollars worth of propaganda in recent years went mainly for the cause of "free enterprise" and dissociation of government from business or collective bargaining. But now, the substance of Mosher's demand would put labor under government supervision through a series of laws that would so tie labor's hands and the strike weapon would be virtually scrapped.

TALK OF 'WINDING UP'

Dr. George W. Taylor, conference secretary, said tonight there is "some talk" among delegates of winding up the sessions late this

week and leaving creation of disputed machinery to a semi-permanent labor-management committee suggested by President Eric A. Johnston of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

But Mosher co-leader with Johnston of the management delegation, disagreed. He said that fundamental issues must be resolved now "if we hope to accomplish the results expected by the President who invited us here, the Congress and the people who have grown weary of constant industrial strife."

The Railway Brotherhood's week-long newspaper Labor complained that the conference has "taken a turn for the worse." It protested that management delegates have reversed themselves on issues previously resolved to endorse legislation "so transparently anti-union that they might have originated with . . . (Congressional) labor-haters."

It referred to suggestions by some management representatives that the Wagner Act be overhauled to make it "less one-sided" and that legislative curbs be drafted to outlaw jurisdictional disputes.

MACHINISTS OUSTED AGAIN, GREEN TELLS AFL UNIONS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Suspension of the International Association of Machinists was today communicated to all AFL affiliates, president William Green of the Federation announced.

Harvey Brown, president of the IAM said the move against his union of 680,000 members came as no surprise since per capita to the AFL has been withheld for a year.

This is the second time the IAM drops out of the AFL within a period of less than three years. In both cases the cause was the same—the AFL's council's support for a number of crafts that have been making inroads into the IAM's jurisdiction in a number of fields.

"For seven and one half years the jurisdiction of the machinist's union has been made a football for those who control the policies of the Federation," said Brown, apparently referring to Boss William Hutcheson of the Carpenters who is also the most dominant figure in the powerful building trades department of the AFL.

"For a number of years the AFL council has pursued a policy directed towards the dismemberment of the machinists' trade," Brown added, noting that thousands of

machinists "have been forced to carry two union cards, one belonging to a union which serves no function in their trade."

It was not immediately clear if suspension of the IAM automatically bars its affiliates from participation in the local and state AFL bodies or in the metal trades department of the AFL.

Green in a speech before the recent IAM convention in New York denied that suspension was planned and made a strong plea to the union to stay in the AFL. The delegates, however, voted to rally full strength against raids of AFL sister unions.

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Remember, this is your last chance to help your country by investing in extra bonds.* The bonds you've bought and the Victory Bonds you buy today, are your savings, your bulwark, a nest egg that you can turn into cash in any time of need. And they are the best insurance you can have that America will be a strong and prosperous nation.



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Murray vs. The Tycoons, Sidelights on L-M Lineup

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

(Second of a series on the labor-management conference.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—CIO President Philip Murray is putting up a first class battle at the labor-management conference. But don't underestimate the caliber of his opponents.

There is Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Co., formerly identified with the nauseous pro-fascist National Civic Federation, now extinct. Matthews Woll, AFL vice president, was forced to resign from the Federation by action of the AFL convention at one time.

H. W. Prentis Jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Co., former head of the NAM revealed in *Under Cover* as a warm friend of John B. Snow, director of the League for Constitutional Government.

Prentis' favorite theme, according to John Roy Carlson, author of *Under Cover*, was that democracy is "Communist" and gives rise to "chaos and anarchy."

VERBAL KISSES

The opening day of the conference John L. Lewis and Prentis indulged in a coy exchange. In the midst of it Prentis alluded to "those in our country who are critical of our system and prefer some other country," and added sweetly: "I don't mean to imply you are among those. I don't think you are, Mr. Lewis." Mr. Lewis allowed as how he certainly was not, and they leered understandingly at each other, and Mr. Lewis sat down docilely.

At present Prentis has just defied a regional WLB order to pay more than \$300,000 in back pay to his 7,000 UAW-CIO employees and institute a check-off. Workers were unable to get a contract signed after 13 months of alleged bargaining.

These are not ordinary employers, but ideologists of a special cast. But here, defining collective bargaining and such, are such characters as Louis Ruthenberg, president of Service Inc., of Evansville, Ind., who uses the Saturday Evening Post to express his ideas on collective bar-

gaining, Noah Dietrich, of the Hughes Tool Co. of Houston, Tex., which was seized by the Army finally after protracted refusal to comply with WLB orders. . . . is, appropriately enough, a member of the committee on conciliation services.

But there are not only the outstanding representatives of defiance of the government during wartime. Apparently none are too small, either, for a select spot in the conference. By and large, dairies are not involved with the labor movement, but one is represented here—Fairmont Creamery of Omaha, Neb., by its president, Leonard R. Hurtz.

It happens to be one of the two or three cases of dairies ever to have serious difficulties with the NLRB.

The average citizen may have heard little of W. J. Grede, president of Grede Foundries Inc., of Milwaukee, and president of the Wisconsin Manufacturing Assn., but Grede defied the WLB over a long period, so that in his small way Mr. Grede is as much a symbol of non-cooperation in the war as Murray is a symbol of cooperation. Although, of course, there are others more prominent, such as the vice president of that No. 1 monopoly, Aluminum Co. of America, M. M. Anderson.

Against this opposition of profiteers, union busters, and a few of the more "mature employers," as the Washington saying is, meaning those who do finally recognize collective bargaining is here to stay, Murray's figure actually towers. When he fights them, he fights them with more know-how about the kind of government in-fighting so necessary here, than any one labor leader in the country, and more than most of them have.

He has, moreover, the products of a competent staff of experts, the careful work of the CIO Wage Policy Committee, composed of research men like Harold Ruttenberg of Steel and Lincoln Fairley of Auto. Murray, unlike many labor men who rose from the ranks, recognizes the value of statistics and such, and exploits them. Here is none of the anti-intellectualism which Lewis, with his predilections for Alexandria and Washington society, affects.

Every few days, however, and now on weekends, Murray goes to Philadelphia, where he becomes a down-to-earth union leader. He sees the rank-and-file and all who gather in the big waiting room outside his office.

REMAINS PATIENT
Really adored by a great many workers, according to the members of his staff here, Murray remains, in spite of being the respected friend of such government men as Harold Ickes, Secretary of Interior, and Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, a very simple man.

Sensitive, emotional, he is a "natural." Born in Lanarkshire, Western Scotland, and coming to this country at the age of 17, he became a miner, and during the old days in the UMW he was the one who was the practical organizer.

How he has lived in Washington so long, and been so intimately involved with the government, which he recognizes is in labor relations to stay, and remained so patient, is Mr. Murray's own secret.

Possibly it is that he conceives of his job in terms of the nation's welfare. The historic connection of steel wages to those of packinghouse, electrical industry, and other industries, always has given him the sense of bargaining for all workers when he bargained in steel. But now, as he says again and again, it is more than a case of wages. It is, in fact, a political movement involving the broadest section of citizens.

Daily Worker

Vice-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt

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IMPERIALIST WATCHDOG



Truman's Labor Policy

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S statement upon ordering seizure of the struck Capital Transit Co. lines at Washington should alarm labor.

The President said that the government would "not permit this kind of action (the strike) to interfere with its processes either in the capital or any part of the nation."

Coming after a chain of other presidential moves in recent weeks, this statement goes a long way toward putting the government in the business of breaking strikes. Seizure of industrial properties, as we have learned through the war and since, does not penalize a company at all. Operations continue under the same supervision and profits roll in as usual. The government merely enters as the authority provided in the Smith-Connally Act under which a strike is barred by law. It is nothing but a means of breaking a strike.

Seizure served the same strikebreaking purpose for the oil companies some weeks ago. The oil workers are still working at the same wages, with the government not even offering the 15 percent raise the companies were ready to give. The transit workers in Washington are also back at the old rates.

Notorious shouters for anti-labor laws in Congress were quick to seize upon the President's statement. They are greatly encouraged. They view it as support of their efforts to forge shackles for labor. Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator for open-shoppers, was overjoyed at the President's statement, viewing it as an indication that he would sign anti-labor bills.

The President's statement, according to Fulton Lewis, would apply equally to the General Motors and similar important strikes which could be judged as "interfering" with the government's "processes." If we take into account the President's speech before the labor-management conference, when he waved the threat of laws to stop strikes if the conference failed to do so, then we have an advanced pattern for our administration labor policy.

The President need only give a slight hint on this kind of legislation and the southern Bourbons and northern tools of the open-shoppers jump at the opportunity. But the reams of messages from the President for improved unemployment insurance, a health bill, full employment and all the rest, are just collecting dust.

Is this a game? Or is it a division of labor between the executive and legislative branches? Labor had better look into this pattern and draw conclusions. Unless, of course, labor is satisfied with merely the much greater weight of the paper upon which the President has his nice words for labor.

UNRRA Is Needed Now

IT IS bad enough that the United States has eliminated practically all food rationing—at a time when tens of thousands of people may die of hunger and cold in the devastated cities of Europe in the days and weeks ahead.

But it is unthinkable that there should be any delay in appropriating this country's full quota to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

For all its inadequacies, UNRRA may mean the difference between life and death for many of the men and women of the resistance who deserve better of us than starvation after years of suffering and struggle under the Nazi yoke.

And yet UNRRA is endangered in Congress by Senators and Congressmen who have carried the administration's big stick policies to the extreme of cruelty, who hope to use food as a weapon to establish reactionary governments under American control.

The House has attached to a \$550,000,000 UNRRA appropriation a Republican amendment which threatens with starvation any country which does not give free access to all American newspapers.

This amendment with its pernicious GOP rider is still to be acted on in the Senate, and already there is need for a new UNRRA appropriation of \$1,350,000,000 requested by President Truman and other administration officials.

Both these appropriations should be approved by Congress at once. It is preposterous to argue that this country does not have the money or food or clothing to help the people of Europe. If Congress fails to act, it will be a betrayal of everything for which this war was fought and a mark of shame for our country.

Political Scene

Parties Or Policies

by Adam Lapin

WE AMERICANS had better do a lot of serious thinking about democracy. For it is in the name of democratic process that our government proposes to strengthen reactionary and anti-democratic forces everywhere in the world.



Our statesmen feel so strongly about democracy that they served notice in advance that they would not recognize the results of the Bulgarian elections. Their argument was that the anti-fascist parties had banded together to sponsor a single ticket, and the overwhelming mandate given the democratic government of Bulgaria did not budge them from their position.

It would seem off-hand that this government insists on making a multiple-party system the hallmark of democracy. Gen. Eisenhower chose this ground to assail the united front of the democratic forces in Berlin. They were given the choice of operating as separate units or facing the consequences of American displeasure.

But in China American armed forces are actively engaged in supporting the Kuomintang's one-party dictatorship. And the demand of the Communists and the democratic forces of China has long been the formation of a government giving adequate representation to other points of view.

So our State Department is obviously willing to stretch a point now and then on this one-party issue. Secretary James F. Byrnes is hardly in a position to make the existence of two or more parties the acid test of democracy since he's a product of the one-party system of the South. But this doesn't seem to bother him too much in his protestations about Balkan democracy.

A Flexible Interpretation

Actually both our State Department and the British Foreign Office are exceedingly flexible about their interpretation of democracy. For example, official British

spokesmen professed to find profound satisfaction in the farcical Portuguese elections while being deeply disturbed about the elections in Bulgaria.

The real concern of Anglo-American statesmen at the present time is neither with the form nor the substance of democracy. Their concern is with the policies of the governments they propose to support. To put it mildly, they want governments which will not be too friendly to the Soviet Union in foreign affairs nor too progressive in handling internal reform.

Indeed, this country is suspicious of the socialization program of the junior member of the atomic bloc. And Great Britain, for all the protestations of mutual affection and the common bond of the language of Milton and Shakespeare, is encountering considerable difficulty in floating an American loan.

Our imperialist-minded statesmen determine their attitude towards other countries on the basis not of their electoral set-ups but by their policies so long as they are reactionary enough and responsive enough to Anglo-American pressure.

This is a realistic and practical test. And American liberals and progressives ought to have common sense to apply it themselves—but in reverse. Governments ought in fact be judged by their policies. The real test of democracy in the Balkans is that the new governments are instituting democratic reforms such as dividing up the land and curbing monopolies.

It is this test rather than the number of parties which conveys some sense of whether governments are actually democratic and representative.

Number of Parties No Measure

The peoples of Eastern Europe, harassed by foreign-inspired intrigues, find that they can best eliminate the feudal barriers to their growth and development and make genuine progress by uniting all progressive parties. This is a safeguard of democracy rather than its negation.

Americans have plenty of painful experiences to indicate that the extent of democracy is not

determined by the number of parties. Democracy is effectively restrained in most southern states by the one-party system. But the two-party system on a national scale has also been frequently used as a device to limit democracy.

Were the people given any real choice in 1924 in choosing between a Calvin Coolidge on the Republican ticket and a corporation lawyer like John W. Davis, who later became one of the sponsors of the Liberty League, on the Democratic ticket? The tweedledee and tweedledum character of the two parties in that election was so pronounced that a third party ticket headed by the late Sen. LaFollette had to be put into the field.

There are all too many indications today that the two-party system can be a highly imperfect instrument of democracy. There are plenty of differences on foreign policy in the United States and in Great Britain. But the leaders of the Conservative and Labor parties in Britain are united in following the same imperialist policy, and so are the effective leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties in this country.

As far as domestic issues are concerned, the last elections made it clear that the people want a continuation of the Roosevelt New Deal program. And it was for this purpose that they elected a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress. But their desires are being thwarted by a reactionary combination in Congress which was never sanctioned by the voters and by failure on the part of the President to stand by his own stated program.

The handy clichés about democracy in Europe used by our statesmen and our radio commentators and editorial writers conceal the real issues and the real problems. It will take serious thinking by the American people to penetrate the mass of confusion and misinformation so widespread in our country. There is no better way of starting than by forgetting whether other countries have more or less parties than our own and by focusing on whether or not their governments carry out democratic policies and express the will of their people.

Change the World

DEAR JOE—It's a shame they have you hung up there on your lonesome Pacific island, fighting the bugs, the malaria, the home-sickness and the human rot which always comes with a feeling of being useless and forgotten. You are not being forgotten, Joe. Have you heard about the splendid way the National Maritime Union, for instance, has been fighting to get you home?

They have called the bluff of the brass hats who claim we have no ships to bring the soldiers home.

These smart and able seamen have made a close study of the available shipping, and have noted hundreds of idle ships and hundreds of other ships returned to commercial uses for the transport of perfume and whiskey. The seamen have pointed to hundreds of other ships used to convey Japanese soldiers back to their own home, and so on.

It is a terrible indictment, all in all, of the brass hats, an indication that the delay and sabotage in demobilizing our armies must have a secret political purpose behind it.

The National Maritime Union means to buck the secret forces that are sabotaging the soldiers. They have said they would refuse to sail ships devoted to trivial commerce while our soldiers rot in foreign lands.

So, Joe, you are not forgotten. Far from it; this NMU action is but a sample of how



by Mike Gold

deeply concerned the American people are with bringing you home.

They know you are getting a raw deal, and that your wife, your children, your mother and father are being victimized.

Even more than that: the problem of peace in the world is now tied up with your demobilization, and peace is the question that hangs over all our heads like an atom bomb.

YOU ask me what the political atmosphere is like at home. It's hard to answer such a large request in a few paragraphs.

Yet the truth is: the great war against fascism is still going on. Hitler and Hirohito were removed from the road of the common man. Now such lumpen-monopolists as General Motors and U.S. Steel are rushing into the vacuum left by Hitler and are trying to grab control of the world.

They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and are trying to plunge America into a great inflationary period of super-profit.

They are out to bust the trade unions and to settle accounts with every prominent anti-fascist.

You must be reading about the war-guilt trial going on before a congressional committee, with President Roosevelt in the dock. They are blaming him for the war.

Such is the simple thesis of these men in Congress. In Japan and Germany we are trying fascist overlords. Our representatives

A Letter to a GI In the Pacific

have uncovered all kinds of documents showing how the war against America was long ago planned in Tokyo and Berlin. But in Washington such evidence is not allowed. It is the anti-fascist Roosevelt who is on trial.

WHAT audacity! What fascist tendencies are displayed here! Where is our nation drifting that such an unnatural thing occurs, that democracy is put on trial by the fascist quislings, instead of the reverse?

But don't let it worry you, Joe. It's true that the fascist conspirators are full of oats these days, that anti-Semitism is growing, that red-baiting and union-busting are louder than ever.

But what the fascists and reactionaries are really doing is to infuriate the American people into a resolute struggle against fascism at home.

We did not share the experience of Europe's peoples during the war. They suffered from traitors, quislings, wealthy collaborators. They were taught in a bitter school who their enemies were.

Fascism was defeated, the trials of the quislings are now going on. The people of Europe have lost many of their reactionary and social democratic illusions, as all the recent elections have shown. We in America are only entering this stage of experience and battle.

Keep up your trust in the American people, Joe. Not only will the NMU get you home but the whole democracy is being awakened to the imperialist plot. Ask Ben Davis!

Red Army Prepares For Election

By COL. G. BARANDOV
MOSCOW.

The Soviet people are busily engaged in preparing for the forthcoming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to take place in February, 1946.

Red Army units are likewise preparing for the great event. Army papers feature articles concerning election activities in the units, and work is carried on to explain to the men their rights and the full meaning of the campaign.

In conformity with the Soviet Constitution, all organs of power, from the Supreme Soviet to the Village Soviets, are elected by universal direct election, conducted on the basis of equal suffrage by secret ballot. All citizens who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to vote.

No discrimination is made because of race, nationality, religion, educational or residential status, social origin, property status, or past activities. Only the insane and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights are not permitted to vote.

RED ARMY AT THE POLLS

The Red Army man enjoys equal rights with all other citizens of the USSR. The Constitution declares service in the Red Army to be the honorable duty of the Soviet citizen and defense of the Motherland his sacred duty.

The people, the Government, and the Red Army constitute three parts of one whole. They are not only one in social composition—they are one in their aims, tasks and interests. In the Soviet Union, the man in the greatcoat is afforded trust, love and respect.

The Red Army is the offspring and pride of the Soviet people. The will of the people is law for the Soviet soldier. The Red Army soldier knows no greater disgrace than to fall in the hopes and trust of the Soviet people.

The love of the Soviet people for their Red Army, their pride in the growth and successes of the Red Army, became even more marked in the years of war against the Nazi invaders.

The Soviet Government provides every possible facility for Red Army men to exercise their electoral rights.

ELECTION PROVISIONS

Special election precincts are established in Army units. This enables every soldier and officer to avail himself of his electoral right. The Soviet Government also has made provision for units on service outside the country. An edict of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, dated Oct. 14, 1945, established that special election precincts be set up in those units for each 100,000 voters. Each precinct has a right to elect one deputy to the Soviet of the Union and one to the Soviet of Nationalities.

Wide-scale informative campaigns carried out in the Army units show that no effort is spared to make each soldier completely familiar with the Constitution, the electoral system, and voting procedure.

In the last election, Army men played an active part. Many Red Army representatives were elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics, and to local Soviets.

The coming elections will be another expression of the triumph of Soviet democracy, and fresh evidence of the growing union of the Red Army and the people.

The Red Army is preparing for the elections to the Supreme Soviet with the proud feeling that it is an equal member of the great and mighty Soviet country.

Czechoslovakia Is a Fusion of East and West

By DAVID RAYMOND

By Wireless to Allied Labor News

PRAGUE, Nov. 25.—Hitler described Czechoslovakia as a dagger pointed at the heart of Germany. Today this little republic is a finger pointed at the heart of Europe's problem. This is whether the Soviet and western conceptions of democracy can be reconciled or are fundamentally opposed. The new ideologists, who very often are only old Munich ideologists in a new disguise, seek to erect a barrier between the two, and to divide Europe into blocs, eastern and western.

Czechoslovakia, by its situation and because of its Slav population, comes into the "Russian sphere of influence." There are Russian troops here, it is true: one sees the photographs of Stalin more often than one sees photographs of Truman or of Attlee, and in every sphere of life the Communists are prominent. Here, if the new ideologists were right, the Soviet conception of democracy would be seen in conflict with the western idea. In fact, one sees nothing of the kind.

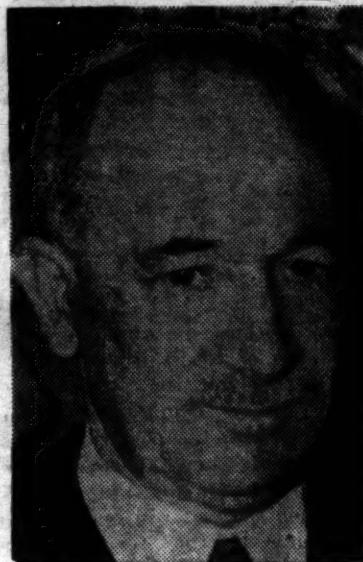
When I told an English politician, just before I left London, that I was going to Czechoslovakia, his lips curled slightly to suggest that I must be very much approved by the Russians to be allowed to enter the country. He was skeptical when I told him that I had not even asked the Russians; that the Czechoslovaks had given me a visa for the asking. Here in Prague one hardly ever meets a Russian, and foreign journalists, of whom there is a large number, move about freely.

NO CENSORSHIP

There is no censorship either of cables going out of the country or of newspapers inside the country. There is freedom of speech and of the press, except for a few fascists. The Provisional Government of Dr. Eduard Benes enjoys complete sovereignty, without interference from the Russians who, in spite of some unpleasant incidents about which the Czechs speak frankly, enjoy the popularity they earned as liberators.

It is necessary to point out these things because it is important that there should be no misconceptions about what is going on here—and some big things are going on. The Czechs do not call the liberation of their country by that name: they speak always of "the revolution." The Prague rising, some days before the Russians entered, were "the revolutionary days." This is not an affectation.

The Czechoslovak people have



EDUARD BENES
Communist Leader



KLEMENT GOTTLAWD
Czechoslovak President

the abundant patriotism of all small nations. They are deeply conscious of the freedom they won for themselves in the last war after hundreds of years of oppression and which they lost when the Nazis invaded their country in 1938. This time they are determined to retain it forever and they are under no illusions about what they have to do to make sure of this. They know that one thing they must do is to change the economic structure of their country. This they are now doing and they call the process a bloodless revolution.

NATIONAL STRUGGLE

What we are witnessing here, in the very heart of Europe, is not, therefore, part of a deep-laid plot to Bolshevize the continent or to Russianize a Slav nation. It is not the imposition of a "Soviet conception of democracy." It is the continuation of a struggle for national freedom that began 500 years ago.

By the nationalization decrees announced two weeks ago, all key industries will be brought under national control—the banks, coal, oil, iron and steel, textile, transport and food. Not only the Communists favored it. Dr. Benes insisted upon it. It was resisted not in principle but only as being too far-reaching by a few moderate rightists of the Democratic party. The Catholics backed it.

There are some critics abroad and in foreign circles here who say that the Benes government has bitten off more than it can chew. Not one of its supporters to whom I have spoken conceals the difficulties or denies that it is going to be a hard task calling for the

utmost sacrifice and effort. But the nation is convinced that the political as well as the economic freedom of the republic depends upon it.

OWNED BY TRUSTS

A Czech economist pointed out to me that 80 percent of Czechoslovakia's industry was in the hands of the banks, operating in trusts and cartels, many of which were tied up with international cartels. The largest of these banks was the, Zivnostenska Banka, whose president, up to the liberation, was Dr. Jaroslav Preiss, now in prison under a charge of collaboration with the Nazis.

Preiss, as president of the Federation of Industries, was speaking for the big industrialists and bankers when he declared, in June 1938—four months before Munich:

"We should seek better relations with Germany and Italy. This man Hitler is a genius who has found organizational expression for the wishes of the German people."

When the Nazis came, all they had to do to get a grip on the country's economic life was to install a few German directors on the boards of the banks. So Czechoslovakia, jealous of its independence and freedom, is taking no more chances with trusts and cartels. Nationalization will bust them as no other measure can.

Czechoslovakia describes this not as the taking over of industries by the state but as handing the industries over to the nation. They are determined to avoid a bureaucratic economy. Nationalization will take various forms, but as a general principle, the management will comprise representatives

of the workers, trade union, technicians, administrative workers and nominees of the state.

TRADE UNIONS

The trade unions have played a big role in preparing the plans for nationalization. If the program succeeds, we shall see in Czechoslovakia a system of economic democracy growing up alongside the complete political democracy that already exists. It will be a fusion of those so-called irreconcilables—the Soviet and western conceptions of democracy. The program will have its enemies, inside and outside the country. They will already do—exploit the Communist and Russian menace bogey, and they hope by this means to win the support of circles in Britain and America.

To encourage such enemies of Czechoslovak democracy will not oust Russian influence if that be the aim. The Czechs want friendship with America and Britain. But they know, too, that as Slavs and as near neighbors, it is to Russia they must look for the speediest help if an enemy ever strikes again. If the policy of nationalization fails because of internal sabotage or outside pressure, Czechoslovakia is far more likely to move closer to Russia than away from her.

There are already examples of her determination not to be interfered with. Within a few days of liberation, two oil representatives arrived by plane. They were anxious about the fate of the oil refineries and synthetic oil plants in which their companies had shares and which the republic had already taken over because most of the shares were held by the Hermann Goering combine. Dr. Benes made it clear to them that he was prepared to discuss the question of compensation but the nationalization of these factories was a purely internal matter in which they had no business.

He stuck to this point even after a veiled threat that Czechoslovakia might have difficulties in getting raw materials from abroad if she did not prove accommodating. One British combine is, in fact, refusing to supply Czechoslovakia with fats until compensation is settled. Boldness is evident too in the manner of dealing with internal difficulties. Dr. Benes has learned from some other liberated countries in which the programs of the resistance movements are in abeyance that to wobble on these matters is to play into the hands of democracy's enemies.

A Page of Letters From Our Readers

The Jewish Future in America--Comment on Language, Community

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Some time ago you reprinted a speech by Alex Bittelman on the occasion of the opening of the School for Jewish Studies. In that speech he expressed himself as being in favor of Yiddish as a co-language for American Jews.

I think your reprinting of that speech as an article was a mistake. You could have quoted him at length in a news item, but in reprinting that speech as an article you conveyed the impression that his point of view is the official point of view of the Daily Worker and of the Communist Party.

I don't think the Communist Party can take a position on the question of Yiddish as a co-language for American Jews. Mr. Bittelman and others, including myself, may favor the study of Yiddish by American Jews. I learned to read and write it to some extent when I was past 40, and it has been of immeasurable use and enjoyment to me. But I think the function of the Communist Party with respect to the question of Jewish bi-lingualism in the United States must be limited to the defense of the right of those who share Mr. Bittelman's point of view to propagate it among their fellow Jews, and to establish schools for that purpose.

The Jews are not the only people in the United States who have such a problem. I know that the older generation of Japanese in this country are unhappy about the fact that the Nisei want to forget their cultural inheritance (not to be identified with emperor worship). There is a similar feeling among the older generation of Swedes and Norwegians in our middle Northwest, and everybody knows that the older generation of Italians is also unhappy about the fact that Ital-

ian children show little interest in their ancestral cultural inheritance.

Can it be the position of the Communist Party that all non-Anglo-Saxon groups should make every effort to have their descendants in the United States remain bi-lingual and bi-cultural?

I want to emphasize that I am not opposed to bi-lingualism and bi-culturalism. I merely raise the

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Although I thought Alexander Bittelman's article was good with regard to the Jews' role in American life and his aligning himself with the pro-labor forces, I could not help feeling that people reading the article would get an incorrect conception of the Jew in the United States as far as language and culture are concerned.

Many people don't know that the first Jews who settled in America were not Yiddish speaking Jews but rather Portuguese or Spanish Jews who held Hebrew as their language, but nevertheless spoke the languages of the countries they came from and today still speak those languages. As the years passed by the Jews from Central Europe migrated to

the U. S. in greater numbers than ever before and consequently today, they make up a majority of the Jews in the U. S. Their language is Yiddish and Mr. Bittelman says it should be developed among those Jews today. However, my point is that there are Jews in America whose language is not Yiddish and therefore, Mr. Bittelman's statement, referring to American Jews, "If he or she does not know the Yiddish language, they are illiterate as Jews," is incorrect. It should be specifically stated to what language speaking Jews he is referring. Although he does give cognizance to the fact that Hebrew occupies a special place among the Jews in Palestine, I think he could have been less general and more specific in his remarks.

E. SARFATY.

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E. SARFATY.

WANTS MORE MARXIST EDUCATION FOR YOUTH

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Since the foundation of the Communist Party of the United States, our literature and propaganda has been excellent. The large variety of books on Marxism-Leninism, pamphlets and the circulation of The Worker have done much in the education of the American Communists and the progressive movement generally. But, in publishing and writing these articles, I believe that the youth have been completely forgotten.

The importance of teaching youth is inconceivable. I live in the cooperative colony in East Bronx and although my friends and myself call ourselves Communists, we do not have a basic understanding of Marxism-Leninism. This, I am sure, is the same for all Communist youth. In our community we have recently organized a class on the Principles of Communism. But, even this is too advanced, according to my inquiries of others.

My suggestion is that you devote a certain amount of space in The Worker to an elementary analysis of Marxism-Leninism and to the day to day issues. I believe that such a step would definitely clear up many of our unanswered questions and also give us a basis for influencing our confused and reactionary schoolmates.

This page may be devoted to

the contradictions of capitalism, the difference between socialist and bourgeois democracies, the defects of our bourgeois education and myriads of points necessary for all youth to be acquainted with.

In the United States, the Communist youth movement is not as effective as it should be. In fact, there is no such movement in existence. The only progressive youth organization which we do have, unfortunately, is not half as militant as it should be and has done very little in the way of progressive education. Our youth movement is extremely weak, and instead of growing and strengthening as a united front, organizations like the fascist "Youth for Christ" spring up. If we had a decent education we would be in a much better position to fight fascism and everything that comes with it.

It is obvious that we will never receive a true and honest education in our present bourgeois system and, although there is the Jefferson School, not everyone attends it. The only and best possible way is through our organs, the Daily Worker and The Worker, which are available to everyone. And so I suggest that you give as much space as is financially possible in The Worker to an elementary analysis of Marxism-Leninism.

SID BESLAND.

A Reply by Alexander Bittelman

Ed. Note.—There seem to be many opinions on this question. The Editorial Board of the Daily Worker has not yet discussed it. We therefore have asked Alex Bittelman to give his views on these letters. His reply follows:

Editor, Daily Worker:

The questions raised by your two correspondents are interesting and very much relevant to the issues discussed in my article.

As to the remarks of Mr. Sarfaty. It is quite true that the first Jewish settlers in America were not Yiddish speaking, just as it is true that the majority of present day American Jews do not speak Yiddish, although more than a third of the adult Jewish population of the United States considers Yiddish one of its languages.

The point of my article, however, is that the Yiddish language has become in the course of modern history the national language of the Jewish people, the language that enables Jews of various lands and nations to communicate and to associate for common national aims and interests. It is the language that embodies most of modern Jewish culture.

Another point of the article is that the American-Jewish community is developing—and we

should aim to develop it further—as a national group, similarly to the Italians, Poles and Irish, and that its cultural life is bi-lingual as far as the masses of American Jews are concerned. The final point is that the survival and further development of the American Jewish community will be impossible along progressive lines, though it may persist in reactionary forms, unless both Yiddish and English finally become the living languages of the masses of American Jews.

The foregoing expresses the prevailing opinion of large numbers of progressive American Jews both in the labor movement and in general democratic circles. Naturally, it does not apply to those groups and individuals of Jewish origin who have lost contact with the Jewish people and no longer consider themselves part of the Jewish people.

This already answers in the main the remarks of Mr. Morganstern who is in sympathy with my position himself but questions the advisability of the Communist Party as such taking a position in favor of bi-lingualism for the Jews or for other national groups. This is a question which will undoubtedly be discussed further. However, bi-lingualism is already a major factor in the life of the American Jews, Poles and Italians, a factor of great vitality.

The immediate practical problem for the Party and all democratic forces in these great American communities is to give bi-lingualism progressive direction, which will strengthen the anti-fascist forces in these communities and will integrate them more closely with the democratic building of the American nation as a whole.

ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

Vet Gives Close-up of British Rule in India

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As a veteran who has returned from the China-Burma-India theater of operations and who has been discharged from the Army a little over a month ago I wish to give my opinions about India.

In one of the Daily Worker articles I read a review on the book *A British Soldier in India, The Letters of Clive Bronson*. I agree with him in his description of life in India. The condition of the people there is almost indescribable. Unless one has seen them with his own eyes he won't believe such conditions can exist in any place in the world. To think that such can exist in the 20th century!

I have been all over Assam and in Bombay and Calcutta. I have seen the most extreme poverty. I have seen people lying dead and half dead from starvation. In the country districts I have seen people with their bodies rotting away through the course of disease. These people by all that is human should have been put in a hospital.

As Clive Bronson mentioned, we, too, were discouraged from fraternizing with the Indians via security laws and hygienic laws for which there was some basis but actually served as an excuse for preventing fraternization. Most of the Indian masses walk with expressionless faces, their energies driven from their bodies by the frustrations of life. The average life range in India is 29.

The fact that there aren't many schools puts them at the mercy of their religious leaders. However, as one reads their press, one is aware that at least those who can read and write understand or are beginning to understand the situation. The bookstores are stacked with books about the Soviet Union. They know that in one part of the world there is no exploitation of man by man and

that people of diverse racial stock and different cultural backgrounds can live side by side in peace and security. Magazines corresponding to our Soviet Russia Today can be found around the railroad stations of various towns in India.

Under English rule there is hardly any school system, little or no hospitalization, poverty, disease and death for the Indian people. There can be no question that a Socialist form of economy would bring a higher standard of living to India, as it would bring industrialization and utilization of resources such as does not exist now.

L. SHER.

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Soviet Journal Notes Latin Criticism of U.S.

A Soviet paper turned the tables on vociferous American criticism of Soviet policy in eastern Europe by reprinting a bitter Uruguayan denunciation of U.S. policy in Latin America. *Trud*, Soviet labor organ, Saturday cited *El Debate's* charge of U.S. "underground activity in Latin America of an army of special agents, blacklists" and "a colonial form of economic and ideological oppression."

"We criticize the United States," *El Debate* wrote, "for turning the Pan-American agreements into an instrument for the interests of its own foreign policy; for the sowing of enmity among Latin-American countries, arming country against another, Guatemala is being armed against Nicaragua, Peru against

Ecuador and Brazil against Argentina."

"We criticize the United States for a lack of diplomatic tact and finesse. The form of the conduct of inter-American consultations and convocation of the Pan American conferences is a genuine puppet game in which the South American rulers and diplomats play the roles of mechanically subservient dolls."

"We do not share the position of those who welcome American intervention in the Argentine. Constitutional government does not ex-

ist not only in Argentina but also in Brazil, Venezuela, Paraguay, Ecuador and a majority of the Latin American countries."

"No one can honestly assert that the Governments of Portugal, Brazil, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Italy, Greece and China are

better than Argentina's. If the United States supplies arms to the Chungking Government fighting against an army of 3,000,000 men defending the interests of a population numbering 150,000,000, then the United States must show greater moderation in Argentina."

Dean of Canterbury Leaves for England

The Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, left the United States yesterday after a 12-day visit marked by a series of addresses under the auspices of the National Council of Soviet-American Friendship and interviews with many Americans, including President Truman and Mayor LaGuardia.

He found that American horizons had broadened in the last ten years; that Americans now evidence a tremendous interest in and in-

tense desire for a sympathetic understanding with the Soviet Union."

As he left 6 p.m. from LaGuardia airport, the 71-year-old dean told the press of his conviction that all Europe will be socialized with ten years or less, forced by "economic pressures." America too would have to follow, he said.

Soviet Socialist production will "undoubtedly" outstrip that of the United States, he said, but this will not lead to a conflict over markets which Russia will not want.

ACW Asks 20% Pay Boost

The CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will begin negotiations this week for a 20 percent wage increase affecting the clothing industry's 150,000 workers.

The negotiations follow an Atlantic City meeting of representatives of management and union, including Sidney Hillman, president of the union, and Raymond Reiss, president of the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States. Committees set up in Atlantic City will carry on the negotiations here.

PRAISES AMITY SPIRIT

Fourteen percent of the requested 20 percent increase would be take-home pay, Hillman stated, with 3 percent going into a welfare and benefit fund and another 3 per-

cent covering six paid holidays per year. Hillman estimated the increase, if granted, would add \$64,500,000 to the industry's annual wages.

Hillman praised the spirit of amity at the Atlantic City meet.

"The enlightened attitude of the employers in this industry," he said, "should serve as an example for other industries. Labor-management relations, as practiced in the clothing industry, would prevent industrial strife everywhere else."

He pointed out that the manufacturers had agreed in principle to the union's 20 percent demand, since clothing workers have suffered a 25 percent take-home cut since V-J Day.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Names 'Extremists' in Indonesia

"International complications" are liable to arise from Chungking's request that the Red Army postpone its withdrawal from MANCHURIA while Americans help Kuomintang forces to "march into Manchuria like conquerors," the Communist New China Daily News warned in Chungking. There would be no problem in Manchuria if its 30,000 people were allowed to establish local self government, as they want. . . . British and Netherlands forces are "really the extremists" and responsible for the present strife in INDONESIA, an unnamed American woman charged on an Indonesian nationalist broadcast. "My only hope at the present moment," she said, "is for the Americans to come to the aid of the Indonesians."

Argentine Dictator Col. Juan PERON'S program includes anti-Semitism, Arnaldo Cortesi asserted in the New York Times, reporting that some 30,000 of Peron's followers had invaded Buenos Aires' Jewish quarter, smashing stores and beating up citizens while Peron's police looked on. . . . U.S. State Department officials say they can prove that at least 1,000 former NAZI agents are at large in Franco Spain. Do they think that's just a fact of academic interest? . . . Fernando de los RIOS, Foreign Minister of the Spanish Republican government-in-exile charged in Washington that "keeping the governments of Franco and Peron in power is to keep alive the poison of fascism." . . . Mexico's ex-For-

eign Minister Ezequiel PADILLA was named presidential candidate of his specially-created "Mexican Democratic Party." Vicente Lombardo Toledano has called Padilla the "Mexican Quisling," and Padilla himself admitted that "more than one big North American company has offered me money; I might say that I have been offered millions." Padilla claimed to have refused these offers, but Mexican labor and popular organizations still regard him as Wall Street's choice and are solidly behind the candidacy of Miguel Alemán.

The Communist Party of FINLAND, legalized only a few months ago, grew from a membership of 2,000 to more than 20,000. . . . In Belgium a National WALLOON Congress demanded autonomy of the French-speaking portion of the country in a federal set-up. Communists, Socialists and other democrats make up a permanent committee to press this demand. . . . Constituent Assembly delegates of the MUR—France's Unified Renaissance Movement—include former Air Minister Pierre COT and other ex-Radical Socialists who are pledged to vote with the Communist bloc. . . . The Democratic American Lithuanians convention in Pittsburgh—attended by 363 delegates representing 151,000 members—demanded immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from China, and an end to U.S. recognition of Pavilas ZADEIKAS, Minister of the former Smetona Government in pre-Soviet Lithuania.

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The LOWDOWN

Indiana's Victory a
Victory for Democracy

By Nat Low

The Big Ten championship victory of B McMillan's Indiana Hoosiers, which came about as the result of the 26-0 drubbing of Purdue Saturday, was not only a victory for good football but for solid democracy, and it is high time all concerned in professional football and baseball took notice.

This magnificent Indians outfit, unbeaten and tied once in ten games, is coached by a Southerner, has no less than nine Southern white players and three Negroes.

Indiana papers, which have been sent to us by a friend, have stressed the close and friendly cooperation of ALL the Indiana players, Negro and white. The great Negro stars, George Talaeer and Mel Groomes, not only have not run into difficulties with the Southern men on the squad but have, indeed, made close friends with them.

Writers describing Indiana games have never once failed to mention the close coordination of the entire squad in its march to its first Big Ten title.

Of course, to readers of this paper and to most progressives, the above facts come as no surprise. We have been saying for years that Negro and white players can and do get along together. And keep in mind that compared to football, baseball is a sissy game.

The victory of Indiana was a team victory, won by all the men on the squad. Had there been racial ill-feeling the Hoosiers could never have gone through their schedule unbeaten.

Branch Rickey knows this and that's one of the reasons he has signed Jackie Robinson. Larry MacPhail also knows this, but allows his rampant prejudices to blind his better sense. And most other baseball and football people know it, too. Steve Owen, coach of the football Giants, was in the press box of the Polo Grounds Thursday when the Tuskegee Warhawks were beating the New London Sea Raiders and seemed genuinely unhappy over the state of affairs in pro football which does not allow him to sign such men as Bert Piggott and Jerry Williams.

Only those who are stupid, blind or worse believe the fable of non-cooperation of Negro and white athletes—but the popular victory of Indiana will cheer all those who have been honest and intelligent enough to see that sports means democracy and democracy means full equality, regardless of the color of a man's skin.

Jackie Robinson, who made history when he signed a contract with the Montreal Royals, is getting a magnificent press. . . . The national magazines have now caught up with the story and the current issues of Life and Look magazines have splendid photo stories of the former UCLA four-letter athlete. Such articles will be of great aid in preparing a warm reception for Robinson when he treks out on the field at Daytona Beach next spring.

The Rangers fell back into the cellar Saturday night by absorbing a 4-3 beating at the hands of the Toronto Maple Leafs and will be there indefinitely until they can develop a scoring punch. . . . UCLA, which had its hand in the Rose Bowl pie, had its wrist slapped by California Saturday and as the result of a 6-0 defeat will probably lose the bowl bid. . . . CCNY won its opening basketball game Saturday by whipping Wagner 59-37 with Paul Schmones scoring 18 points and Len Hassman, 16. . . . Negro freshman Sonny Jameson accounted for five.

Negro Kid Cog in CCNY Team

(This is the fourth in a series on 1945-46 local college basketball teams.—Ed. Note.)

Nat Holman, starting his 27th ton, the city's top high school team last season.

Jameson, who was ranked the outstanding highschool player in the city last campaign, is a fine prospect. Says Holman, "He is a natural all-around athlete with splendid coordination. He's quick in diagnosing plays, is a fine passer and a hard worker. He has typical high school habits, but once he picks up my system he'll prove invaluable."

As for Klein, Holman says, "He is moving well in workouts but he's small for college ball. However, he can run and score and loves to play."

The holdovers, Schmones, Hassman and Hillman are known quantities. Schmones, who was named All-City last season, is a driver and high scorer who is always digging in and who is invaluable in the clutch. Hassman is a big fellow who became a rugged guy off the backboards late in season and Hillman is just so-so. Missing will be Sid Finger, the classy playmaker and passer who is now on the first string Great Lakes Naval team.

A few other rookies who may help are Milt Greenberg, an ex-service man, Carlton Irish, another Negro lad who is very tall but very thin, and Herb. . . . Bobby, a regular City center in 1942-43 is back after a three-year stay in the Army but he is in bad shape and will probably see little action.

So Holman's hopes rest with Schmones, Jordy Klein and Sonny Jameson, with the Negro kid an all-important factor . . .

NAT LOW

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Packers Defeat Giants, 23-14; Eagles Upset Redskins, 16-0

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 (UP).—The passing artistry of Roy Zimmerman and the breakaway running of Steve Van Buren carried the Philadelphia Eagles to a 16 to 0 victory over the Washington Redskins today, sending the two teams into a tie for Eastern Division leadership in the National Football League.

Zimmerman passed for two touch-downs, place kicked his fourth field goal of the league season, and came through with a timely interception to beat back Washington's attempt to sew up the Eastern race before 37,306 Philadelphia fans.

Steele counted the first touch-down of the game 59 seconds before the first half ended. Van Buren left a wake of tacklers behind him when he streaked 25 yards in the third period after taking a pass from Zimmerman. Then in the fourth period Zimmerman clinched the ball game with a 15-yard place-kick.

The Eagle victory sends the teams into their final two games with identical won and lost records. Philadelphia still must play New York and Boston, while the Redskins face Pittsburgh and New York.

A forward and lateral following an interception by Larry Cabrelli of a pass by Sammy Baugh closed the first half with a bang after the teams feinted through a cautious first period.

Washington had the ball on their own 14 on an out-of-bounds kick by Zimmerman with two minutes and 17 seconds left. Baugh passed out on the flat where Cabrelli intercepted and lateraled to Baptiste Manzini who went to the 16.

Zimmerman was smeared for an eight-yard loss on the first running play, but Ernie Steele, former Washington University star, got six back and Russ Dye made a touch-down save on a pass to Jack Ferrante in the end zone.

Then Zimmerman tossed a screen

With their famed pass-snatching ace Don Hutson acting as a decoy most of the Green Bay Packers depended on their crashing ground attack to defeat the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday, 23-14. The teams played rough and bruising football throughout and the game's outcome was not decided until the third period for at half time the score was 7-7.

Fullback Ted Fritsch, who crashed into the Giant line time and again and picked up four or five yards on almost every attempt, led the Packers to the victory and it was he who broke the tie in the third period by bulldozing over the goal from the three yard line. Hutson, whose point-scoring was confined to place kicks, converted his second extra point and when he added a 15-yard field goal four minutes later the Packers were in the lead to stay.

Junior Hovious, Sonny Franck and Ward Cuff led the Giant attack throughout. After Howie Livingston had intercepted a Packer pass in the first period, Hovious passed to Frank Liebel, for the score. The lead was short-lived, however, for Green Bay came back to carry the kickoff 59 yards on a sustained march, with Fritsch scoring on a two yard plunge through the middle of the line.

After Fritsch has scored his tie-breaking touchdown and Hutson had booted his field goal, the Packers rolled to another score when roving center Charley Brook intercepted a Hovious pass on the Giant 26 yard line and tore straight down the sideline for the tally, bulldozing past two Giant defenders on the goal line.

The Giants tried to make it a ball game in the fourth period when they mounted a drive that carried 55 yards, with Franck, Hovious and Bill Paschal doing most of the ground gaining. Paschal finally went over for the score from the three.

pass to Ben Kish behind the Eagles line and Kish lateralled to Steele, who went nine yards to the touch-down. Zimmerman converted.

In the third period, a Zimmerman to Van Buren pass play resulted in a touchdown through the amazing running of 200-pound Steve. The ball rested on the 44 and Van Buren made the catch on the 25. He ducked, weaved, ran through and ran over Dye, Bob Seymour, Merl Condit and KI Aldrich to cross the field for his score. Dye blocked Zimmerman's kick and the scored rested 13-0.

11 A.M. TO NOON

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show | WJZ—Breakfast With Bremerman |
| WOR—Prescott Quiz | WRC—Brennan News |
| WABC—Amanda—Sketch | WMCA—Music Box |
| WMCA—News; Music Box | WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News |
| WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News | |
| 11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz | |
| WABC—Second Husband | |
| 11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch | |
| WOR—Take It Easy Time | |
| WJZ—Home Edition | |
| WABC—A Woman's Life—Sketch | |
| WMCA—News; Studio Orchestra | |
| WQXR—Concert Music | |
| 11:45-WEAF—David Harum | |
| WOR—Talk—Victor Lindlahr | |
| WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk | |
| WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories | |

NOON TO 2 P.M.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News | WOR—News Reports |
| WJZ—Glamour Manor | WABC—Music Box |
| WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat | WMCA—News; Luncheon Music |
| WQXR—News; Luncheon Music | |
| 12:15-WEAF—Tello-Test—Quiz | |
| WABC—Second Husband | |
| 11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch | |
| WOR—Take It Easy Time | |
| WJZ—Home Edition | |
| WABC—A Woman's Life—Sketch | |
| WMCA—News; Studio Orchestra | |
| WQXR—Concert Music | |
| 11:45-WEAF—David Harum | |
| WOR—Talk—Victor Lindlahr | |
| WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk | |
| WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories | |

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light | WOR—News; Music |
| WJZ—John B. Kennedy | WABC—Two on a Clue |
| WABC—Two on a Clue | WQXR—News; Music |
| WQXR—News; Music | |
| 2:15-WEAF—Today's Children | |
| WJZ—Ethel and Albert | |
| WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch | |
| 2:30-WEAF—Woman in White | |
| WOR—Queen for a Day | |
| WJZ—The Fitzgeralds | |
| WABC—Rosemary—Sketch | |
| 2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches | |
| WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News | |
| WABC—Tena and Tim | |
| 3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America | |
| WOR—Martha Deane Program | |
| WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama | |
| WABC—Time to Remember | |
| WQXR—News; Request Music | |
| 3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins | |
| WABC—Off the Record | |
| 3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young | |
| WOR—Talk—John Gambling | |
| WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated | |
| 3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness | |

RADIO

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| WMCA—570 Ke. | WEVD—1230 Ke. |
| WEAF—580 Ke. | WNEW—1130 Ke. |
| WOR—710 Ke. | WLWB—1100 Ke. |
| WJZ—770 Ke. | WHN—1650 Ke. |
| WNYC—830 Ke. | WOV—1250 Ke. |
| WABC—880 Ke. | WBRY—1480 Ke. |
| WINS—1000 Ke. | WQXR—1250 Ke. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| WABC—Land Trio, Songs | |
| 4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife | |
| WOR—Better Half—Quiz | |
| WJZ—Jack Birch Show | |
| WABC—House Party | |
| WMCA—News; Ray Smith, Songs | |
| 4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas | |
| WJZ—Bride and Groom (Premiere) | |
| 4:25-WABC—News Reports | |
| 4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones | |
| WOR—Food Forum | |
| WABC—Hal Winters, Songs | |
| WMCA—News; Music | |
| 4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown | |
| WJZ—Hop Harrigan | |
| WABC—Feature Story | |
| 5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries | |
| WOR—Uncle Don | |
| WJZ—Terry and the Pirates | |
| WABC—School of the Air | |
| WQXR—News; Concert Music | |
| 5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life | |
| WOR—Superman | |
| WJZ—Dick Tracy | |
| WMCA—Let's Listen to a Story | |
| 5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill | |
| WOR—Captain Midnight | |
| WJZ—Jack Armstrong | |
| WABC—Climaron Tavern—Sketch | |
| WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs | |
| WQXR—On Wings of Song | |
| 5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell | |
| WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix | |
| WJZ—Tennessee Jed—Sketch | |
| WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk | |
| WQXR—Man About Town | |

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 6:00-WEAF—News Reports | |
| WOR—Paul Schubert | |
| WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner | |
| WABC—Quincy Howe, News | |
| WMCA—News; Talk</ | |

In Memoriam: Käthe Kollwitz, 1867-1945



The Victim—A Lithograph by Käthe Kollwitz. Produced in 1921 as part of a cycle of pictures on the 1918 revolution in Germany. Included in the commemorative exhibit of her work at the Tribune Book and Art Center, 100 W. 42 St., through Dec. 16.

Käthe Kollwitz Exhibit Honors a Great Artist

By ALVENA V. SECKAR

The recent death of Käthe Kollwitz in Germany was a great loss to all of us, not only in the realization of the passing away of a great artist, who was recognized world-wide for her varied artistic talents, but in the loss of the things she had to say, ideas which caused the Nazis to attempt to force her into oblivion by depriving her of her post at the Academy of Arts in 1933. It is just as true today, as it was in 1937, when Romain Rolland termed her, "The Voice of Silence of the sacrificed people."

In commemoration of this great woman anti-fascist and humanitarian a very significant group of her lithographs and drawings are being displayed at the Tribune Book and Art Center at 100 West 42nd St. (in the Sixth Ave. Subway Arcade). The Tribune, under the direction of Friedrich George Alexan is a center for the activities of a group of anti-fascist artists and writers in exile.

RECORDED INHUMANITY

Käthe Kollwitz undoubtedly inherited her deeply humanitarian sympathies from her father, who had resigned his judgeship to go "back to the people" because he could not hope to mete out true justice under Frederick Wilhelm IV, "the worst of all Prussian Kings."

As Käthe Kollwitz looked around her, she saw and recorded the misery and inhumanity resulting from the social conditions of her time. In depicting these scenes her work became a protest against the social, economic and political forces that enslaved the working people.

With her marriage in 1891 to Dr. Karl Kollwitz, who preferred to practice in the poor section of Berlin, came an intensification of her efforts in behalf of the people.

She understood them in all their weariness, their hunger and their utter dejection. In a lithograph, done in 1902, "Tilling the Land," she shows man as a beast of burden pulling a plow directed by an old

infused throughout her work is her great love of people. When they are happy, there is no more beautiful scene than her powerful portraits of mother and child. Her lithograph of a "Woman with Folded Hand" is stirring in its simple statement and a tribute to womankind with a message that inspired Sarojini Naidu, Indian woman leader, to give "homage of Indian womanhood to a great German artist."

"GO AND SEE IT!" — WALTER WINCHELL

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New Biography of Lincoln Revises History of Civil War

By SAMUEL SILLEN

"Objective, dispassionate, analytical and judicious"—these adjectives, all in one sentence, were recently applied to J. G. Randall's *Lincoln the President* in a *New York Times* review by Henry Steele Commager. This is not simply the case of a Columbia University professor washing the hands of a University of Illinois professor. That would hardly be news.

What we are witnessing is nothing less than the bankruptcy of bourgeois historiography. For Prof. Randall's elaborate two-volume study of Lincoln from Springfield to



Gettysburg is about as dispassionate and analytical as Margaret Mitchell's 'Gone With the Wind.' Some reviewers have noted that Randall is the first "professional historian" to write a biography of Lincoln. Let him, God willing, be the last.

"The putrefaction of capitalism penetrates to the innermost core of its ideology and culture," as Dimitroff noted some years ago, and Randall's book brilliantly illustrates this truth. His whole point of view is one that simultaneously reflects present-day reaction and provides ideological props to bolster it.

A BIG MISTAKE

For one thing it begins by denying history altogether. The Civil War was a big mistake, according to Randall, an artificial conflict inflamed by hotheads. "One of the most colossal of misconceptions is the theory that fundamental motives produce war," he writes. "The glaring and obvious fact is the artificiality of war-making agitation."

This is in keeping with Jerome Frank's recent book, "Fate and Freedom," which explicitly endorses Henry Ford's profound conclusion that "History is Bunk."

Since history is made by hotheads, Randall can gloss over the fact that the Civil War was a revolutionary conflict between two socio-economic systems, that its causes lay deep in American history, and that it was in fact, as Seward noted, "irrepressible." All he has to do is produce a gang of "fanatics" to explain the bloodshed. And needless to say he finds them in the Abolitionists, who so unreasonably wanted to rid the nation of chattel slavery.

Randall's approach, it will be noted, is of more than academic interest. No wall divides the present from the past. Randall is here in effect laying the historical groundwork for what the pro-fascists are today saying about World War II. This war also was a "mistake." The blame for this war too rests not on the aggressions of a historically retrogressive tyranny and the collaboration of their American friends, but on the "radicals." For all such vicious nonsense Randall has furnished a historical text.

FALSE HEROES

Naturally the heroes of that text are those who either (1) gave lip service to the war but opposed a genuine democratic victory, or (2) actively sabotaged the war.

Thus, Randall criticizes Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan not because they supported the slavocracy, but because they did not support it vigorously enough. Stephen Douglas was on the right track when he debated Lincoln on the question of opening new slave territory. And McClellan was the real, albeit abused, military genius of the war.

Which reminds one of Lincoln's message to McClellan on Oct 24, 1862. Lincoln wrote the "Little Napoleon": "I have just read your dispatch about sore-tongued and fatigued horses. Will you pardon me for asking what the horses of your army have done since the battle of Antietam that fatigues anything?"

The reason why McClellan's horses were never fatigued is that the driver never wanted to get any-

where except back to the starting place of the war, slavery and all. Of McClellan, Marx wrote, one can say what Macaulay says of Essex: "The military mistakes of Essex sprang for the most part from political compunction. He was honestly, but by no means warmly attached to the cause of Parliament, and next to a great defeat he feared nothing so much as a great victory." And even this statement needs some qualification with regard to McClellan's honesty.

Before the war could be won two things (definitely related) had to happen. McClellan had to be removed as Commander and Emancipation had to be proclaimed. Historian Randall thinks all of that was a mistake too. Fortunately a quite different citizen of Illinois was President.

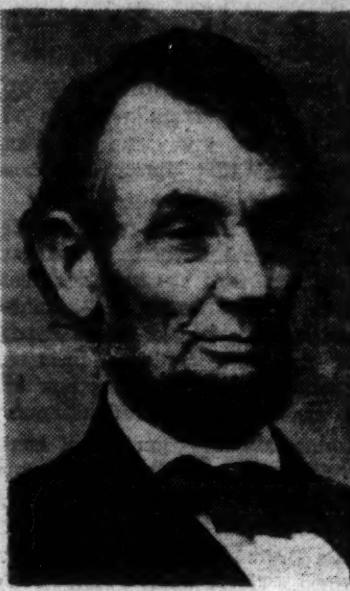
Lincoln's weakest qualities are, inevitably, applauded by Randall. Even though the historian can never work up as much genuine enthusiasm for Lincoln as for Douglass and McClellan, he does begin to glow at the point where Lincoln begins to retreat and dilly-dally. And he is therefore furious at the Radical Republicans like Thaddeus Stevens who exerted pressure on Lincoln to move more quickly and with greater decision against the entire slave system.

LINCOLN'S GREATNESS

Nor does he appreciate the fact that Lincoln's greatness lay not in his caution but in his ability to take the necessary forward moves in time. "President Lincoln," wrote Marx, "never ventures a step forward before the tide of circumstances and the call of general public opinion forbids further delay. But once 'old Abe' has convinced himself that such a turning-point has been reached, he then surprises friends and foes alike by a sudden operation executed as noiselessly as possible." As it happens, Marx was here referring to Lincoln's removal of McClellan.

Randall's approach is another example of how the bourgeoisie in its decline renounces the great achievements of its period of historical advance. No battery of footnotes can disguise the panic in the historian's breast. For he knows, though he may fear to name it to himself, that the democratic revolution initiated by the Civil War was unfulfilled, and that the pressures for its fulfillment grow stronger with time.

The tradition of the Abolitionists and the Radical Republicans (before they too turned during Reconstruction) is a menace to the reactionaries today. So they "restore" to a new position of dignity the very confederates and Copperheads whom the democratic bourgeoisie once fought and defeated. They profusely "regret" the Civil War as a waste.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

they regret the anti-Axis war. And they turn Lincoln into an image of their own frightened backwardness.

All of which is hailed by Commager, Beard and the rest as "objective, dispassionate, analytical and judicious."

At the present crisis of American life it is more necessary than ever before to dig into our past, to make known its truth, to rediscover our treasures, and to combat our always present current of reaction.

Let us never forget the warning of Dimitroff: "Communists who suppose that all this has nothing to do with the cause of the working class, who do nothing to enlighten the masses on the past of their own people, in a historically correct fashion, in a genuinely Marxist, a Leninist-Marxist, a Lenin-Stalin spirit, who do nothing to link up their present struggle with its revolutionary traditions and past — voluntarily relinquish to fascist falsifiers all that is valuable in the historical past of the nation, that the fascist may bamboozle the masses."

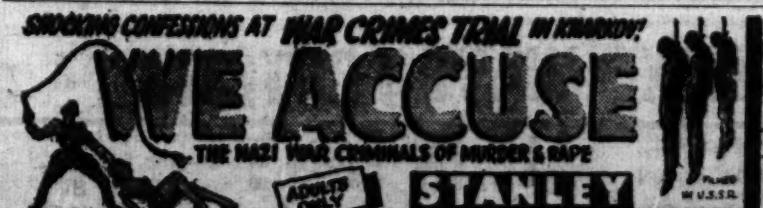
News of Harlem's Carver School

An all-time high in registration was reached this fall by the George Washington Carver School in Harlem, Miss Gwendolyn Bennett, director, announced yesterday.

More than 700 students registered for the 39 courses being offered this term. Although the present term will run only four weeks more, it is still possible to attend single lectures.

News Guild Show

Mickey and Gracie Carroll, child dancing stars of "Song of Norway," have been added to the list of artists who will appear at the New York Newspaper Guild's Page One Ball at Madison Square Garden, Thursday, Dec. 6.



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'LAST HILL'

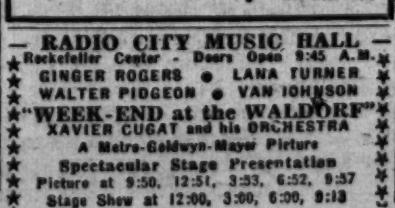
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Detroit CIO Slams U. S. Imperialist Foreign Policy

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Nov. 25.—The Wayne County CIO Council, speaking for 400,000 members at its meeting this week went on record as "vehemently opposing the imperialistic foreign policy of the Truman-Byrnes Administration and the appointment of Patrick Hurley and General Wedemeyer."

The Council in its resolution demanded the immediate withdrawal of all American armed forces from China and condemned the statement by Secretary of State Byrnes that American lendlease labels will be removed from weapons now being used against the Indonesians.

Immediate cessation of all lendlease shipments to the British and Dutch troops was also demanded by the Council meeting.

The United States, the resolution charged, "is actively intervening through the use of our armed forces to foist a reactionary and terrorist government on the people of China.

"Such military intervention is not only an open betrayal of the accepted principle of self-determination for all peoples but is calculated also to plant the seeds of a third world war."

Senator Says U.S. Has No Right in China

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, President of District 6, CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, today released a letter he received from Sen. Francis J. Myers agreeing with the union's position that American troops should be immediately withdrawn from the Pacific.

Myers stated that he would "spare no efforts in urging that our troops not be used in interventions of any sort."

Fitzpatrick also announced that he had sent another letter to President Truman requesting a statement as to whether or not the Administration intended to abide by Secretary of State Byrnes' announcement that American troops

would not be used to intervene in other countries. Fitzpatrick demanded that the present use of American troops against the Chinese people be immediately halted.

Seattle Public Hits China Intervention

By ELLEN MCGRATH

SEATTLE, Nov. 25.—Labor, public officials and veterans this week joined the wave of protests against American intervention in China and warned that these steps might lead to another war.

Shingleweavers Local 2551, Machinists Hope Lodge 79, the Seattle CIO Council and the executive board of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union Local 1-19 were among the labor groups who took action.

At Tacoma, the Pierce County Democratic Central Committee, one of the state's largest counties, dispatched a wire to President Truman demanding withdrawal of troops and war materials at once from China.

In King County the 34th Legislative Precinct Committee men's club protested the intervention and called upon Truman to act.

The Progressive Veterans Federation, which includes veterans of World Wars I and II, declared:

"Our ships and planes which should be used to bring our soldiers, sailors and marines home are being used to transport troops of the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek regime to Northern and Central China to fight the Chinese armies of those regions—armies which bore the brunt of the war against Japanese forces in China and thereby were the means of saving thousands of the lives of our soldiers. By such a policy we are helping to foment civil war in China which may explode into another world conflagration."

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, November 26, 1945



Beaten Japanese Return: Thousands of Japanese troops return to a conquered homeland after their surrender in Korea. They are shown here as they prepared to disembark after being brought back in LCTs for demobilization.

Spain Child Refugees Go to Latin America

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (UP).—Twenty children of Spanish Republican refugees who fled to the Soviet Union during the Axis intervention in Spain have received permission to leave

the country and rejoin their parents in Mexico and Venezuela, it was disclosed today.

They are part of the 8,000 Spanish refugees, more than half of whom were children, who spent an eight-year exile in Russia since the collapse of the Spanish Republic.

They were educated and organized into small communities. Their schools were staffed with Spanish-speaking teachers. The older ones who learned Russian were given a generous stipend.

Some of them grew up to fight with the Red Army or partisan bands. According to Spanish circles here, some 800 young Spaniards volunteered and 200 died in combat.

Many married into Russian families, but the vast majority remained peculiarly Spanish and never gave up hope to return home.

Indians Strike

BOMBAY, Nov. 25 (ALN).—Over 40,000 Bombay workers struck this week to protest efforts to restore Dutch colonial rule in Indonesia.

Ward Workers Strike Today

CHICAGO, Nov. 25 (UP).—Employees of Montgomery Ward & Co. in at least 12 cities will start a one-week strike early tomorrow to protest against the company's refusal to arbitrate current differences, a union official announced tonight.

Leonard Levy, vice-president of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees' Union, said the strike is designed "as a demonstration to make certain that the public is aware of the union's attempts" to negotiate with the company.

He said the union had received no official reply from the company to a request that Sewell Avery, company board chairman, select from a list of five men an arbitrator to settle the dispute.

A Ward spokesman said that the arbitration offer, made by union president Samuel Wolchok, had been based on a misunderstanding of a letter sent to Wolchok by Avery. The letter, according to the spokesman, said Ward would not arbitrate contract provisions because to do so would be to abandon its managerial functions and control of the business. The letter did offer to arbitrate certain matters under certain conditions, the spokesman said.

GM PICKETS MASS TODAY UAW WOMEN GROUPS RALLY

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mass meetings of United Automobile Workers GM locals here.

Mass picketing at all plants Monday morning will be the answer to the corporation's turn down of the union's arbitration proposal Friday.

Fred Fisch, leader of the flying squadrons and pickets at GM's Detroit Transmission plant said, "while organizations are pledging solidarity with resolutions and other aid, we GM workers must show the way by piling on that line."

Eddie Malburg, old time labor fighter, and one of the spark plugs of the Cadillac strikers said, "our picket line this week not only will show the company that we are 100 percent behind the union's demands but that they will find no weak sisters or potential back to workers amongst us Cadillac boys."

TO GET FORD UAW AID

Alex Moxham, picket leader at the plant told the Daily Worker that "our mass meeting today perfected our set-up for mass picket lines from now on out."

"We were informed today that the River Rouge Ford workers are com-

ing down this week with car parades and pickets to back us up," he added. "All the unions should declare a GM Picket Day; our fight is their fight. Tell them that."

Today at a special women's conference of the union auxiliaries with representatives from 40 locals, it was unanimously decided that besides working in the strike kitchens, the auxiliaries should mobilize Detroit women to picket.

Catherine Gelles, auxiliary leader, said, "Our husbands' pay envelopes have lost 30 percent and more."

"Along with that cost of living has increased in this city 50 percent. We know as we do the buying," she added.

Winning the 30 percent wage increase said Mrs. Gelles, "means that not only will we workers' families gain but so will businessmen and the prosperity of the country will go forward."

Mrs. Gelles said that the women's meeting would assign auxiliaries to work at every strike headquarters and next week several thousand women, wives of the strikers, will be in the fight.

Azerbaijans Demand Full Autonomy in North Iran

TEHERAN, Nov. 25 (UP).—A "National Congress of Azerbaijan" in northern Iran today demanded democratic autonomy for the Azerbaijan area and said it had elected a committee to administer internal affairs of the region.

The Congress, formed at Tabriz Nov. 20, sent its program of demands to the government and also addressed it to the Big Five powers.

It pointed out that Azerbaijan has its own national language, customs, and traditions, but asserted that it

did not desire to divide Iran or to change its present frontiers.

Delegates from all sections of Azerbaijan at the Congress demanded a democratic regime in Iran with a constitution and a national government. Azerbaijan would participate in the central govern-

ment by sending delegates to a national assembly and paying a just contribution.

The Congress said its new administrative committee was given full power to take necessary steps for "realization of national aims."

Under petitions signed by 150,000 persons, the committee is to take charge of elections for a parliament, the Congress message said. A regional government will be drawn up from members elected to parliament.

The Congress ordered the committee to adopt an Azerbaijan language for state administration as soon as possible and to have it taught in the schools.

The committee was authorized to negotiate with competent authorities to insure that Azerbaijan attains autonomy peacefully, and the Congress declared it does not desire to use any means but propaganda to attain its desires.

No desire exists for a dispute with the Iranian government or for internal warfare, provided the government does not attempt to suppress "legitimate rights" by armed force.

If this occurs, the Congress said, it will defend its rights at all costs and fight to the last man to attain national autonomy.

STRIKE WAVE PROTESTS GOVT FALL IN ITALY

(Continued from Page 1)

Pietro Nenni, Socialist Vice Premier in the Parri Government, said that a new Italian Cabinet would be formed from members of the Committee of National Liberation in a six-party coalition similar to the government which resigned Saturday.

Nenni made his statement after party leaders conferred with Prince Humbert, Lieutenant General of the Realm. Others present were Christian Democrat Foreign Minister Alcide de Gasperi, and Reconstruction Minister Meuccio Ruini of the Dem-

ocratic Labor Party.

Humbert also conferred with senate president the Marchese Pietro Della Torretta and Count Carl Sforza, president of the Consultative Assembly.

There was no indication whether any agreement was reached on who would become Premier.

The attitude of the rightists toward the CLN coalition, political experts said, will make difficult the task of forming a new government. It is almost certain the Communists and Socialists would refuse to join anything but a predominantly CLN government.